

WIAA



BULLETIN



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Board of Control Elects Officers for 2005-06



Jim Dyer



Scott Lindgren



Peg Ekedahl

The Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association Board of Control elected its officers for 2005-06 at its August meeting.

Jim Dyer, president of Pius XI High School in Milwaukee, Wis., presided over his first meeting as Board president. He has served on the Board since 2000 and is the first president from a nonpublic school in the Association's history.

Scott Lindgren, athletic coordinator with the Kenosha Public Schools, was voted president-elect after serving as the treasurer last year, and Peg Ekedahl, district administrator of the Milton Public Schools, was elected treasurer for 2005-06.

Roger Foegen, district administrator at Bangor High School, participated in his first meeting as a new Board member. He replaces Tom Barth as the District 3 representative. Barth served on the Board since 1999 and completed his term as President in 2004-05.

Jim Smasal, principal at Winneconne High School, is also a newly elected member of the Board. He replaces Mark Huenink, assistant superintendent of the Appleton Area School District, as the District 4 representative. Huenink served as president of the Board in 2003-04 and had been a member of the Board since 1999.

Both Foegen and Smasal were elected to three-year terms last spring and will serve through 2008. †



New AD Workshop

New athletic directors listen intently to a presentation at the 18th annual WIAA New Athletic Directors Workshop held at the WIAA office on Aug. 3.

Middle Level Council Openings

There are two openings on the Middle Level Council for the 2005-06 school year. These openings are: District 6 representative and Gender At-Large representative.

Membership on the Council is open to administrators, or building administrators and/or athletic directors of WIAA member middle level schools containing Grades 6-8 students (or any combination thereof).

An election does not take place for Middle Level Council representatives. A listing of interested candidates is provided to the Board of Control who then appoints an individual to fill the position. The position is for a three-year term.

Make up of the Middle Council includes a representative from each Board of Control District, an ethnic at-large and gender at-large representative along with liaison representation made available to the Department of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Association of Middle Level Educators, Wisconsin Athletic Directors Association and the Wisconsin Athletic Trainers Association.

This Council typically meets three times a year. For more information on this Council or if you are interested in filling one of these positions, please contact Joan Gralla at the WIAA office. †

Special Election

A special election will take place this fall for two representatives on the Advisory Council (large school position for a three-year term and gender at-large position for a one-year term). Eligible candidates are district administrators, assistant administrators, high school principals and assistant principals of member senior high schools.

Note: Candidates must have (1) Department of Public Instruction licensure allowing placement in the eligible set, (2) must be employed in a qualifying position and (3) cannot be members of the teacher's bargaining unit.

The time line of the election process is as follows:

August 5 – Announced that declarations of candidacy will be accepted.

September 6 – Deadline for filing declarations of intent to run.

September 7 – If more than twice as many candidates file as there are seats to be filled, a primary election will be held and the ballots mailed to schools on this date.

September 20 – Deadline for returning primary election ballots.

September 22 – General election ballots will be sent to schools.

October 3 – Deadline for returning general election ballots.

October 13 – Successful candidates will be seated for the Advisory Council meeting.

Thank you for relaying this announcement to all eligible and interested people within your district. †

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email

< info@wiaawi.org > **General Use** < refs@wiaawi.org > **Officials Depart.**

Spring And Summer Team Sportsmanship Award Winners Selected

STEVENS POINT, Wis.-- The Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association, in cooperation with Rural Insurance, has selected the team Sportsmanship Award winners for the 2005 Spring and Summer State Championships.

The winners of the prestigious award are Brookfield Central in boys tennis, Eau Claire North in spring baseball, Ashland and Whitehall in summer baseball, Crandon in softball and Eau Claire Memorial in girls soccer.

Brookfield Central advanced to the semifinals of the State Boys Team Tennis Tournament in Division 1 before being defeated by Nicolet, 7-0. The Lancers defeated Kenosha Tremper in the quarterfinals, 6-1. It's the first WIAA/Rural Insurance Sportsmanship Award presented to Brookfield Central since the 1964-65 boys basketball tournament. The only school to receive honorable mention for the award was Notre Dame.

Eau Claire North placed runner-up in

Division 1 at the spring baseball tournament. The Huskies defeated Middleton in the quarterfinals, 11-1, and Bay Port in the semifinals, 6-4, before dropping an 11-7 decision to Sun Prairie in the championship game.

It's the second sportsmanship award presented to Eau Claire and first since the Huskies the award for the 1984-boys basketball tournament Catholic Central, Colby, Edgewood, McDonell Central and Seneca receive honorable mention.

Ashland and Whitehall received equally impressive sportsmanship evaluations and were selected co-winners of the award for the summer baseball tournament. Ashland advanced to the championship game before falling 11-7 to three-time champion Oak Creek, and Whitehall lost its quarterfinal game to West Bend West, 7-2. It is the first sportsmanship award won by Ashland or Whitehall. Homestead, Marquette

and New Holstein received honorable mention.

Crandon dropped a 2-0 decision to Poynette in the Division 3 semifinal at the softball State Tournament. It is Crandon's first State Sportsmanship Schools receiving honorable mention include Appleton North, La Crosse Logan, Lake Holcombe, Donell Central, New London, Wisconsin XI, and Poynette.

The sportsmanship demonstrated by Eau Claire Memorial at the girls soccer tournament earned the Old Abes the Sportsmanship Award. They finished runner-up to champion Brookfield Central in Division 1, falling 5-1 in the championship game. The Old Abes defeated Kimberly in the quarterfinals and Middleton in the semifinals by the identical score of 4-0. It's the sixth sportsmanship award presented to Eau Claire Memorial but the first in soccer. The previous four awards came in boys basketball (1969-70), girls tennis

(2004-05, 1998-99) and boys hockey (1991-92, 1999-00).

The WIAA/Rural Insurance Sportsmanship Award is presented to one school and community in each of the State team tournaments. The award winners are determined by the conduct and sportsmanship displayed by athletes, coaches, cheer and support groups, mascots, bands and spectators. Additional consideration is given for the effort of school administrators and chaperones to insure support for their teams are positive and that the highest ideals of sportsmanship are upheld. Award winners receive a plaque and banner in recognition of the honor. Schools receiving honorable mention are acknowledged with a certificate of recognition.

The selection process includes contributions and evaluations from contest officials, tournament management, police and security personnel, crowd control and ushers, WIAA staff members, area hotels and restaurants. †



Harmful Health Consequences of Performance-Enhancing Products

The Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association, in cooperation with the National Federation of State High School Associations, is placing an emphasis on educating its membership on the harmful health consequences of performance-enhancing products.

The two videos on the DVD your school received in a recent mailing were provided to assist in educating students, parents, coaches and school administrators on the harmful effects of performance-enhancement products, especially illegal steroids. One video is targeted toward coaches and student athletes. The other is intended for parents.

In addition, schools received two posters, each gender specific, and a package of pamphlets focused on each gender. After distribution of the pamphlets, the information will be available for downloading off the NFHS website at www.nfhs.org.

The WIAA adheres to the NFHS position on the use of drugs, medicine, food supplements and transdermal patches in interscholastic sports.

"School personnel and coaches should not dispense any drug, medication, food supplement or transdermal patch except with extreme caution and in accordance with policies developed in consultation with parents, health-care professionals and senior administrative personnel and coaches. In order to minimize health and safety risks to student-athletes, maintain ethical standards and reduce liability risks, school personnel and coaches should never supply, recommend or permit the use of any drug, medication, food supplement or transdermal patch solely for performance-enhancing purposes."

For additional information on steroids and performance-enhancing substances, refer to the *WIAA Medical Policies and Procedures Medical Information Guide*. Thank you for your assistance in educating your constituency on the harmful effects of performance-enhancing substances. †

Football Coaching Clinic

Zierlein Football Clinic on February 17-19, 2006, at the Chicago Marriott Schaumburg in Schaumburg, IL. The clinic will start at 1 p.m. on February 17, 2006. The cost of the clinic is \$60 pre-registration and \$70 for registration at the door. Brochures for the clinic will be mailed in the fall. Our website is currently under construction, but for more information: email: Clinics@Zierlein.com, Phone: (440) 238-1678, Fax: (440) 238-4804. †

2005 Area Meetings

The 2005 Area Meetings will be held at the following sites on the dates indicated. There are several changes from last year, so please identify the site most convenient for you. You may attend a meeting at any of the sites. It is not essential that you attend the meeting in your elector district. Coffee will be available at 8:30 a.m. and the meetings will convene at 9:00 a.m.

- District 1** – Tuesday, Sept. 13 – WITC Campus, Rice Lake
- District 3** – Wednesday, Sept. 14 – Arrowhead Lodge, Black River Falls
- District 2** – Tuesday, Sept. 20 – Northstar Lanes, Antigo
- District 5** – Tuesday, Sept. 27 – American Legion, Barneveld
- District 4** – Wednesday, Sept. 28 – Fox Valley Lutheran High School, Appleton
- District 6** – Tuesday, Oct. 4 – Holiday Inn Express, Watertown
- District 7** – Wednesday, Oct. 5 – West Allis Central High School

Predetermined agenda items include the new sports considerations, conference affiliations, recent Constitutional changes, public school-nonpublic school issues, ticket prices, additional games and When We Were Young program. †

*** WARNING ***

The National Federation of High Schools (NFHS) Swimming and Diving Committee reaffirmed the decision to no longer permit starting platforms in water less than four (4) feet deep.

With this concern in mind, we are submitting to all swimming and diving coaches and officials the following information:

- In accordance with NFHS Rule 2-7-2, in four (4) feet or more of water, swimmers may use a starting platform up to a maximum of 30 inches above the water. Between three and one-half and four feet, swimmers must start from the deck or in the water. Less than three and one-half feet and swimmers must start in the water.

NOTE: With the National Federation rules allowing schools to use 30" starting platforms with a minimum water depth of four feet, starting platforms and water depth should be an issue of concern for coaches and administrators as the 2003-2004 boy's swim season begins. Coaches should discuss the dangers associated with forward starts with their athletes.

- Swimmers in interscholastic swimming programs in Wisconsin have sustained catastrophic injuries while performing racing starts from starting platforms into the shallow end of swimming pools. The WIAA provides this information for consideration by the member schools who have control over selection of swimming pools used by their swim teams and over the placement of starting blocks therein.

- The following statements which are found in the NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT from the NATIONAL CENTER FOR CATASTROPHIC SPORTS INJURY RESEARCH published by Frederick O. Mueller, Ph.D., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, is provided for your consideration:

Catastrophic injuries in swimming were all directly related to the racing dive in the shallow ends of pools. . . The competitive racing start has changed and now involves the swimmer getting more depth when entering the water. Practicing or starting competition in the deep end of the pool or being extremely cautious could eliminate catastrophic injuries caused by the swimmer striking his/her head on the bottom of the pool.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COACHES

1. Remember that for starts, no depth less than two times the height of the swimmer is absolutely safe.

2. When teaching the racing start to novice swimmers, or a new technique to experienced competitors, ALWAYS practice at the deep end of the pool before permitting the swimmer to perform in shallow water. A start is considered safe when it is performed successfully ten consecutive times.

3. If starting platforms are not placed at the deep end because of diving equipment, one or more can almost always be installed there for practice purposes. The expense is worth it.

4. Teach swimmers to make a safe entry even if a false start is anticipated. Never attempt an in-flight maneuver that differs from the normal safe flight and entry.

5. Expect as fast a start from the lower height. Younger swimmers will probably start a little faster.

The bottom line is that neither a lower block, nor deeper water, will guarantee absolute safety.

In the opinion of M. Alexander Gabrielsen, Ph.D.:

Many coaches do not fully comprehend the danger associated with diving from starting blocks into shallow water, and yet with the publicity associated with these types of accidents, many coaches continue to teach the pike dive. For most current, active coaches the technique of "pike diving" starts is something that they themselves were never exposed to during their swimming careers.

RECOMMENDED PROGRESSION FOR TEACHING RACING STARTS

1. Begin by having swimmers practice racing starts off the deck into the deepest possible water in your pool.

2. After successfully (minimum of ten successful starts) performing starts into deep water, progress to having swimmers practice starts off the deck in the starting end.

3. After successfully performing deck starts (minimum of ten successful starts) in the water in the starting end, have swimmers attempt starts from the starting blocks. †



OFFICIALS



Officials Exams Due Dates

Officials exams will be sent with your rule books and also available online. Remember that corrected exams will not be returned to you. Make a copy of your exam answers before you submit them to the WIAA office so that you may review the ones you may have gotten wrong once answers are posted. Answers will be posted on the Officials Center once the due date has passed. You will also access your exam score off the Officials Center.

Note: There will be no exam in gymnastics for the 2005-06 school year.

Sport	Due Date
PART I EXAMS	
Football	August 26, 2005
Soccer	August 26, 2005
Swimming/Diving	August 26, 2005
Volleyball	August 26, 2005
Basketball	November 18, 2005
Hockey	November 18, 2005
Wrestling	November 18, 2005
Baseball	March 24, 2006
Softball	March 24, 2006
Track/Field	March 24, 2006

Sport	Mailing Date	Due Date
PART II EXAMS		
Soccer	August 22, 2005	September 16, 2005
Football	August 30, 2005	September 16, 2005
Basketball	December 5, 2005	December 16, 2005
Wrestling	December 5, 2005	December 16, 2005
Baseball	March 20, 2006	April 7, 2006

MECHANICS EXAM

3-Person Basketball Mechanics
December 16, 2005

Note: The 3-Person Basketball Mechanics Exam will be a requirement for all L5 and Master level officials that want to be considered for State tournament assignment in 2006. †

Approved Officials Clinics

NOTE: Clinic participation does NOT exempt an official from sport/rule meeting attendance requirements. ALL criteria for an advanced classification must be met, including corresponding test scores.

2-PERSON BASKETBALL OFFICIAL'S TRAINING COURSE

Date: October 8, 2005
Site: Eau Claire Memorial High School
Contact: Dawn Comte (715) 839-5032

Meetings or Clinics

NOTE: These clinics have not been approved for officials advancement at this time.

BAY-SHORE-VALLEY SWIM OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION-

DIVING JUDGING AND REFEREEING CLINIC

Date: September 12, 2005 (6 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.)
Site: Pulaski Middle School Pool
Date: September 26, 2005 (6 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.)
Site: Neenah High School Pool
Contact: Chuck Heidner (920) 469-6923 or murphyheidner@aol.com †

Congratulations State Summer Baseball Tournament Officials – 2005

Gerry Edwards, Hartford; Paul Feldhausen, Muskego; Todd Krueger, Oshkosh; Jim Meyers, Kaukauna; Clay Shaffer, Platteville †

2005-06 Sports Meetings

At High School Identified (Unless Otherwise Specified)

All Meetings Begin at 7:30 p.m.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF CHEER/POM COACHES (WACPC)

Aug. 22, Mon. District 5 - Deerfield High School
Aug. 23, Tues. District 4 - Menomonee Falls High School
Aug. 24, Wed. District 3 - New London High School
Aug. 25, Thurs. District 2 - Stevens Point Area High School
Sept. 7, Wed. District 6 - Tomah Middle School

Note: The District 1 meeting was held on August 16.

BOYS SOCCER

Aug. 22, Mon. Madison Memorial

GYMNASTICS

Oct. 10, Mon. Menomonie, Oshkosh North
Oct. 11, Tues. D.C. Everest
Oct. 12, Wed. La Crosse Logan, Waukesha North
Oct. 17, Mon., Madison La Follette

BASKETBALL

Oct. 11, Tues. Gr. Bay SW, Janes. Craig, Kenosha Tremper, La Crosse Logan, Men. Falls, River Falls (**middle school**)
Oct. 12, Wed. Phillips, Platteville, Portage, Sun Prairie, West Bend, Witten.-Birnam.
Oct. 18, Tues. Algoma, Ashland, Oshkosh North, Rhinelander, Tomah, West Allis Hale
Oct. 19, Wed. Eau Claire North, Middleton, Neillsville, Seymour, Waupun
Oct. 24, Mon. New Holstein, Baraboo, Rice Lake (WITC Con. Ctr.), Stevens Point, Wis. Lutheran

WRESTLING

Oct. 24, Mon. Hillsboro, Spooner, Two Rivers
Oct. 26, Wed. Holmen, Oconto Falls, Union Grove
Oct. 31, Mon. Brodhead, Cadott, Oshkosh North
Nov. 1, Tues. Menomonie, Sun Prairie, Wis. Rapids Lincoln
Nov. 2, Wed. Cudahy, Mineral Point, Tomahawk
Nov. 5, Sat. Coaches Clinic in Green Bay (1:15 p.m.)

TRACK & FIELD

Feb. 14, Tues. Fennimore, Nicolet, Rhinelander, Turtle Lake
Feb. 15, Wed. Altoona, Greenfield, La Crosse Logan, Waupun
Feb. 20, Mon. Drummond, Green Bay Southwest, Middleton, Wis. Rapids Lincoln

GIRLS SOCCER

Feb. 20, Mon. Lakeland
Feb. 21, Tues. Eau Claire Memorial
Feb. 22, Wed. Menomonee Falls
Feb. 27, Mon. Madison Memorial
Feb. 28, Tues. Neenah

BASEBALL

Mar. 6, Mon. Ashland, Bay Port, Dodgeville, Nicolet
Mar. 7, Tues. Chippewa Falls, Middleton, Union Grove, Wautoma
Mar. 13, Mon. Appleton North, Crandon, Janesville Parker, Wisconsin Dells
Mar. 14, Tues. La Crosse Logan, Marathon, Rice Lake (WITC Con. Ctr.), West Bend

SOFTBALL

Mar. 6, Mon. Hudson, Lakeside Lutheran, Stevens Point, Westby
Mar. 7, Tues. Drummond, Holmen, Mukwonago, Oshkosh North, Portage
Mar. 13, Mon. Belleville, Bay Port, Phillips, West Bend
Mar. 14, Tues. Eau Claire North, Fennimore, New Holstein, Oak Creek, Wausau East †

Volleyball Sports Meetings

The following individuals assisted the WIAA with the Sports Meetings:

Becky Blank, Cedarburg; Diane Doden, Appleton; LuAnn Schuppener, Platteville, Karen Sorenson, Spooner and Marcy Thurwachter, WIAA.

Officials Center Information

Please check the Officials Center located on our website frequently as new information is continuously being added.

If you can't remember the user ID and password to gain access to the Officials Center, please check your classification card as it is printed there.

Any questions regarding information on the Officials Center, please contact Joan Gralla at the WIAA. †

Eligibility Questions & Answers



Dave Anderson

Amateur Status

Q.: I just want to be clear regarding athlete warm-ups/uniforms. 1) Is there any problem with a team using donated money to buy varsity warm-ups that have their name on the back of them. This obviously means that the students will keep them. Would this be a violation? I realize that it is only the varsity team that has them, which makes me wonder, but there are many programs where the JV team is not privileged to all of the uniform perks of a varsity program. I have read the rules many times asked other A.D.'s who felt it would not be a problem. I just want to be sure! 2) Would there be an issue if the warm-ups were kept as the school's possession and not "given" to the girls until after they had graduated and no longer had amateur status?

A.: 1) Those gifts/awards which a student can accept/receive are clearly spelled out in the WIAA Senior High Handbook. See p. 29, Article XI. For a student to be "given" warm-ups, travel bags, etc., would violate WIAA amateur status provisions and be the "death penalty" - with respect to eligibility for a high school athlete. Two legitimate ways students might own/receive a "school" warm-up: It is acceptable for students to buy their own warm up if they wish to keep them. There are times when schools will purge old/outdated, used/unneeded uniforms and equipment. Disposing of those items/materials can be done in accordance with school district policy for discard of district property. 2) The simple answer is "no problem" for the senior girls (they are graduated - what can be done to them). But the member school would need to be found in noncompliance. Generally speaking, it might be "suspicious" if only the seniors' warm-ups were old/worn/worthless and discarded. UNLESS, your program got into a rotation of a same/singular style of uniform and each four years/after four years of use/wear the piece was cycled out. Again, this ought to be approved by/in accordance and consistent with your school board's policy on how it addresses all such unneeded/unwanted district property.

Q.: I have a 17-year old son who will be a senior next year. He plays on a high school golf league. This weekend he qualified for the Channel 7 golf invitational. A local business wants to sponsor him and pay the fee for this tournament. Is this acceptable?

A.: Simple answer is - "Yes." In the Rules At A Glance document, please see Article III - F. Second, you may want to schedule a visit with your school's AD to go over this topic in more and greater detail. Golf is perhaps the most "hazardous" of all WIAA sports with respect to violations of the membership's amateur status provisions. Amateur Status rules are also summarized in Article III/C.

Q.: A local business is sponsoring a volleyball tournament July 16-17, the tournament is to benefit EASTER SEALS. They are going to pay prize money to the top three teams. Can a high school member of the team participate? Could they participate if they do not accept any of the prize money if they would win, example donate the money back? Does it matter if she plays with other girls who will be on her team this coming season?

A.: CAUTION: Given only the information provided, I strongly recommend you speak with the "affected"

school's ADs. A student can participate in events where inappropriate/nonacceptable prizes are offered, but high school student athletes may not accept, receive or direct any cash or merchandise awards for achievement/potential and/or performance in athletics. Cash prizes always create problems - or the allegations of problems - for schools and their student athletes.

Competition & Practice

Q.: We have a student, who is a baseball player, and he received two failing grades on his fourth quarter report card. He has sat out the requisite number of baseball games. Is he then eligible to play fall sports or must he wait until the first quarter grades are in? I have to let the football coach know when this young man will be eligible to play, and this information will also come in handy as reference for the other coaches.

A.: In the specific situation you describe, the youngster has served the academic suspension due to failing grades received in the 4th quarter. He does not need to be held out again/penalized again for those same 4th quarter failures in the fall - unless your school's academic policy would prescribe that.

Q.: Thanks for your response to my recent email. Regarding interstate travel, I did check the Handbook, Article II, Section 5-F as you advised. After reading it, I'm unclear which part(s) apply to the trip I'd like to schedule for our team primarily because the competition would not be hosted by a member school. Rather it would be hosted by Disney. From the Handbook description, it appears as though some approval is necessary. Could you please advise further about how to follow all appropriate guidelines so that our school is in accordance with all rules?

A.: Presuming the Disney event is one which will involve eight or more schools and/or schools from five or more states, the first thing will be that the event (Disney) will need to gain NF Sanctioning. I will also presume, since they've been doing this for quite some time that they have been approved in the past and we might reasonably anticipate they will again seek and be provided NF Sanctioning. Based on those presumptions, you will want to: Confirm the NF sanctioning w/Disney; Send a letter here - signed by school administration - requesting an out-of-state competition waiver. Provide the name of the event, dates, number of games you'll be playing, etc. Very basic information. That's about it, not real difficult.

Q.: Is there a limit to the length of time a football team can practice on any given day?

A.: At present there are no limitations set by the WIAA or the National Federation. It is left up to school administration and/or the head coach. There is considerable discussion taking place nationally, about adopting a model similar to the NCAA's. You can find the specifics of that policy on-line at <ncaa.org>.

Participation Issues

Q.: I am a cross country coach. I received a phone call from a parent who home schools her high school age children. They would like to run cross country but want to know what the WIAA regulations are concerning involvement of home schoolers. Could they run on the team in their school district? The other idea they had was to form a "club" team of runners from multiple districts, but all home

schooled. What are their rights? Could you please assist me so I can let them know if they have any options?

A.: A member school may only use their own full-time students on interscholastic teams. A WIAA member school may schedule competition with a "club" team - with a few caveats. This sort of scheduling/competition has, to this point, been primarily at the nonvarsity level - more as a result of competitive "fit" than anything else, but not always. Essentially, WIAA requirements for competing with a "nonschool/club team" are that: their team is comprised of "age appropriate" participants; the competition itself is under the authority/control/direction/supervision of a member school's administration (institutional control); that National Federation and WIAA rules for the competition/event are used; if sport officials are a part of the competition, WIAA licensed sport officials must be used. Advice would be: that if an opportunity to fill a "slot" is available in those events you sponsor which you know would be "conductive" and that after your discussion/conversation/investigation, you feel comfortable/confident in extending an invitation, we would be 100 percent supportive.

Q.: I am a parent of three home schooled children. Our county has many home-schooled kids who would like to participate in cross country this fall. Is there a way they could be considered a team, for example, the X County Homeschool Association Team as the area school does not welcome the participation of home schooled kids? Could the team participate in meets? Or just meets that do not include regionals, sectionals and state?

A.: The simplest response I can offer is "yes" - at least for the school's "regular season." Only WIAA member school teams have opportunity to participate in our State tournament series.

Q.: We have a student in our district who attends a small Christian school. She is wondering about participating on our swim team. I have told her that according to WIAA rules she would not be allowed to participate with our team. She is now wondering if she could practice with our team. From what I understand, I do not see this as permissible either. Could you please verify this.

A.: Your understanding is correct on all counts. A school may only use their own full-time students on their interscholastic teams. Every so often a school - (A), will run into compliance problems by allowing a student from another school (B) to run/train or compete with "A's" school team. The explanation we generally hear is, "But the other school didn't offer cross country...or hockey, or..." Potential for both compliance and liability issues. Involving students/athletes from another school also violates the Association's scrimmage rules.

Q.: My daughter will be a senior this fall. Since there isn't a girls high school soccer team for her to play on during the fall season, can she play on the boys soccer team?

A.: Simple answer is "no," - your school sponsors a girls soccer team in the spring season. You may go to our website (www.wiaawi.org). Under Regulations choose the "Gender Equity" related menu items which will explain this response in greater detail. In those situations when a compara-

ble girls program is available females may not compete on the boys team.

Q.: Our son has applied for and been accepted to the Youth Options program at an area two year college. He will be commuting each day and is hoping to take 12 credits during the first semester. However, some WIAA eligibility questions were raised and I would like to be certain we are not jeopardizing his ability to participate in WIAA athletic competition during his senior year of high school. On the DPI website pertaining to athletic participation, it simply states "the student is to be considered fully enrolled in the local school district even if he or she is attending full-time at a post-secondary institution." I read in the 2004-05 WIAA Senior High Handbook that he would need to attend one class each day at the local school. Could you please clarify the rules concerning WIAA eligibility and the Youth Options program?

A.: The text you are referring to was deleted from the 05/06 Senior High Handbook. It was no longer "accurate" in so far as requiring attendance at a minimum of at least one period per/day. Students directed to Youth Options by school administration have the potential for unrestricted eligibility so long as all other requirements for eligibility are met, e.g., physical on file, signed code, parental permission, youth option credits counted toward graduation, having no more than one failing grade, etc.

Q.: Annually, we host a cross country invitational using WIAA rules and officials. A nonpublic school not affiliated with the WIAA has asked to participate. Are there any provisions that do not allow a non-affiliated with the WIAA school from participating in an event using WIAA rules and officials?

A.: In that the event is hosted by a member school, including a team from a nonmember school - is not a problem. Consider: We have member schools compete against school teams from Mich., Iowa, Minn., Illinois, etc., all the time. None of those teams are WIAA members, either. Essentially, WIAA requirements for competing with a "nonschool/nonmember and/or club team" are that: their team is comprised of "age appropriate" participants; the competition itself is under the authority/control/direction/supervision of a member school's administration (institutional control); that National Federation and WIAA rules for the competition/event are used; if sport officials are a part of the competition, WIAA licensed sport officials must be used (Bylaws, Article 2 Sect. 5, p. 26).

Q.: Can someone render an opinion or direction to a coach's request about whether an athlete participating in boys soccer can also participate on a football team as a kicker? If so, are there conditions that must be met such as practice in both roles, etc.?

A.: WIAA rules do not prohibit a student from competing in more than one sport during a season. If there are prohibitions, they are typically school- or conference-based restrictions. Best advice is for AD and/or principal to meet with both coaches, parents and athlete to lay out the ground rules and expectations in advance, and to lay out a contingency plan - in the event things don't work out as we might first hope. Administration needs to direct what happens when there are conflicts in schedules, academic expectations, etc. in order to prevent the student

See Eligibility Q & A, page 5 ►

Eligibility Q & A

► Continued from page 4

from finding themselves between rocks in hard places - or feeling like a failure in not being able to live up to the demands as a student and an athlete in two demanding sports.

Nonschool

Competition/Participation

Q.: I have a question regarding an athlete's WIAA eligibility. There is a girl that qualifies by her age to participate in our local U-14 club soccer team. We have a fall traveling team that we would like to ask her to be on but want to ensure that it will not affect her ability to play on our high school team in the spring. Our coaches are not involved in any way with the high school team and she will not receive any financial or any other type of benefit from playing on the team other than playing/practice time. Is there any problem, regarding WIAA eligibility, with her playing on our team?

A.: Simple answer is - "this poses no peril" for the student. WIAA rules allow a student only four seasons of "school soccer" (or wrestling, volleyball, football, etc.) The fall girls soccer league is (I must imagine) a club sponsored/private sponsored/non-school opportunity. Thus, the involvement in it does not affect her school eligibility. For your added benefit/awareness, please review the Rules At A Glance document. For your question in particular, see Article III - Students, sub articles D, F, G.

Q.: Can a high school athlete participate in the Chicago marathon in October and compete with the CC team this season as well?

A.: If the nonschool race/marathon takes place during the school's cross country season, then 'No.' If the race is after your school's season is officially over, then it would be no problem at all. Article III - D of the Rules At A Glance document addresses the "school loyalty" rule.

Q.: Is a high school cross country athlete eligible to participate in a community triathlon during the cross country season? Practices start August 15 and the triathlon is scheduled for August 20.

A.: Simple answer is "no." Once the school season begins, a student must discontinue their nonschool competition. Participating in the "running" dimension of this event would render the student ineligible for the remainder of the school season. If the student entered as part of a team and did only the swimming and/or biking, "technically" that would not violate the letter of the rules.

Q.: What is the latest my son can compete in out-of-state tournaments before high school season begins?

A.: Not having much information from your note I can only respond generally. WIAA rules regarding school loyalty state a student may not delay their reporting for the school team beyond the official start of the school season for purposes of continuing their nonschool training/competing.

Q.: Can a Wisconsin high school cross country member run in "road races" or "fun runs" during the school's cross country season? In Minnesota, it is allowed as long as the distance is not comparable to what is run in high school competition. In my case, I want to run in a half marathon (approx. 13 miles) where as in HS competition we only run approx. three miles.

Is this okay in Wisconsin?

A.: Simple answer is "NO." Student athletes are not allowed to compete in the same sport that they are competing in for the school - during the school season.

Q.: Swimmers from an aquatics club are scheduled to compete in Junior Nationals in Irvine, Calif. (a USA swimming sanctioned championship swim meet) which begins August 8 and ends August 12. The majority of these swimmers are also members of high school teams. The swimmers will be representing the state of Wisconsin (or Central Zone) team. They will be receiving team swimsuits and warm-ups bearing the Wisconsin Swimming logo. Is this acceptable in respect to girls high school swimming - if not what is acceptable and what isn't? We'd like an answer ASAP so as not to jeopardize any of these swimmers.

A.: There are two important dimensions to your question - Nonschool participation and amateur status. The basic rule - that a student with past status in the school's program may not delay reporting for this years team in order to extend nonschool competition and/or training - contains an "EXCEPTION" (See Senior High Handbook p. 37, Rules of Eligibility Article VI, Sect. 1A-2). In the fall sports of tennis, golf and swimming, students with past status may delay their reporting, so long as the delay does not extend beyond the first interscholastic meet (students need to have joined the team by the first competition). Keep in mind then, if these students choose to delay their reporting in order to continue their nonschool pursuits, the requirement then is that they DO NOT report for the school team/season, they do not begin practice with the school team until they have completed their nonschool competition. Lastly, the girls may certainly use the swim suits and warm-ups you mentioned, during this event. They may NOT keep them however. Keeping them would violate amateur status rules - terminating all future high school sport eligibility. If they wish to purchase the attire I recommend a detailed invoice for their records.

Coach Contact

Q.: I have a JV coach who took over a select team over the summer and coached 6-8 kids that are on my varsity soccer team. 1) Now by WIAA rules he cannot come back and be a head coach at any level, is this correct? 2) If he cannot come back and coach, can he volunteer to help out? 3) Would this be a violation? 4) He would like to stop in when it works for him and continue working with the kids and helping out the program.

A.: 1) Not able to say for 100 percent certain. The rule provides that he may not coach the same athletes during the next school season as he coached outside the season. Do you have freshman soccer? Provided none of the students he worked with - in excess of the allowable contact days - were 9th grade team members and provided the frosh would not practice with/scrimmage and/or the coach not be on the sideline of any JV/varsity games.

You are correct in that this individual may not have ANY coaching contact with JV/vars. teams/players during the upcoming season ZERO INVOLVEMENT/ZERO INTERFACE. It might be possible for this person to coach a frosh or middle level team. 2) NO - whether paid or unpaid, a coach is a coach. 3) Yes. 4) Should have thought of that, sooner. As it is now, it would be considered a coaching contact violation if it's with the same students he worked with throughout the summer.

Q.: I'm well aware of the July 31 deadline for using contact days, and I'm assuming that the primary reason for that dead-

line was so that fall sports would not piggy-back their contact days with the first part of their practices. We've been attending a team camp at a university for the past five years and are going to be attending again this year. This event used to be the last week in July, which worked out great last year with the contact days. However, since the NCAA has altered their recruiting windows in July, they have pushed this event back to the first week in August. It is a two-day event, not the whole week. I'm wondering if it would be possible to get a waiver for me to use two contact days on August 6 & 7. I completely understand if we can't, but I thought I'd ask. I just hate going down there and seeing other states' coaches work with their kids in the camp. I thought maybe since we were a winter sport, that it might be something that you would consider. Also, something that maybe I can bring up next spring at the Advisory meeting.

A.: To this point there has been no waiver provision created or provided - to extend the unrestricted contact opportunity beyond the present deadline; July 31. Of course, this and every rule/interpretation can be discussed by the membership and amended through the procedures in place.

Q.: I am a wrestling coach. When I left school in June, I was under the impression that summer contact had to be over by July 31. After reading the "WIAA High School Rules at a Glance" I'm not so sure. The second paragraph reads, "Coaching restrictions apply in all sports during the school year, except during the respective sport season. In the summertime, football coaches are afforded a single unrestricted coaching contact opportunity of up to four consecutive days, between the end of school and July 31. All other sport coaches have five days of unrestricted coaching contact opportunity in the summer, between the end of school and July 31; the days do not need to be consecutive. In addition, coaching restrictions do not apply in the summer beyond the five unrestricted days in the sports of baseball, cross country, golf, gymnastics, softball, swimming and diving, tennis, track and field, and wrestling, the summer being defined when school is not in normal session." My question is, can I have contact with my athletes beyond July 31? I'm a little confused if summer concludes on July 31, or if summer goes until school starts in September.

A.: Wrestling coaches were just recently included with baseball/softball, gymnastics coaches and those other sports - where coaches have been able to have contact with players, including some of their own school's athletes in the summertime. Examples: Gymnastics coach or swim coach work at the YMCA. They run the summer gym/swim program; kids from all over the county enroll; the school's coach can work with this group. Same for the tennis/golf pro working at the country club, running the summer league, or the Legion baseball coach. All of these opportunities are provided by sponsors/organizers outside the school. An "acceptable" nonschool program is one which isn't limited to students based on school/team status - open to anyone. This assemblage may not resemble the school's team practicing/competing outside the season. What the text you referenced is attempting to convey...is that even those coaches who traditionally had summer contact as described/provided above....now also have the opportunity for up to 5 "UNRESTRICTED" contact day (same as was given to football, basketball,

volleyball, etc.) in which schools may assemble their kids in any manner they wish, even if it "looks like the school team." On those five unrestricted days, schools and coaches may do whatever they wish (almost). In addition to those unrestricted days, some coaches may have continued contact - until school starts in the fall - BUT, there are restrictions.

Q.: Can a volleyball coach compete against HS volleyball players in a summer league? There are no athletes on her team, but my interpretation, from the rules, is that she would not be allowed to compete at all, or if she did it would need to be counted as a contact day?

A.: Though WIAA rules and interpretations prohibit a coach from competing on the same team with their student athletes the interpretation does not prevent a student or students from being on a team in a bona fide league and/or coaches from being on another/different team and those two teams competing against each other in a structured nonschool league. Coaches may not compete "with" their students/on the same team, but rules do not prevent a coach - as a member of an organized league/team from competing "against" another league team - even though the other team may have a student athlete/athletes on its roster. This interpretation does not apply to pick-up games and "open gyms."

Q.: I have been coaching at a school for 23 years. This year, my youngest child becomes a freshman and happens to be involved in athletics. My child has been asked to play in two team volleyball camps this summer. My 1st question is: Can I be a parent first and a coach second and give my child and classmates a ride to these tournaments? I will not be coaching them, just transporting them to these towns. I have a hard time letting my 14-year old and my neighbors 14-year old ride to these tournaments with the 16- and 17-year olds without any supervision by an adult. Second question: My junior varsity coach has a sophomore child and would like to know if it would be acceptable to transport this child and child's friends to the same tournaments.

A.: As you are aware the contact and transporting of your own child is never an issue of concern. That parent/child relationship does not extend for coaches/any coaches, when it comes to transporting other team members. However, with the summer contact changes of these past two years, there has come some added "options" available to coaches. If you wish to count/consider the days of these camps - including the days of transport - as part of your five contact days, then you could drive anybody/everybody on your team. With this year's changes, the school could even provide transportation - so long as the camp was available to any/every student in your school who wished to attend. There is no distinction between JV and varsity coaches.

Residence & Transfer

Q.: I have read Article II Residence and Transfer, Section 1, A. 2) on guardianship. This is the situation I was asked to check into. Football coach's nephew, for the betterment of living situation called and asked his uncle if he could come to live with him. The boy's father has not been part of his life. If he does come to live with his uncle, he wants to play football and basketball. He will be a sophomore. His mother is considering giving guardianship to her sister

See Eligibility Q & A, page 7 ►

Games Wanted

Schools Should Notify WIAA When Games Are Filled. Listings will be removed after one month from the date they were first listed. The date at the end of each listing is the date that particular listing was first listed.

FALL

CROSS COUNTRY

DATE SPECIFIC

Aug. 27, 2005 - Team for invitational. Rhinelander - Paul Johnson (715) 365-9512. (8-4)

Sept. 3, 2005 - Team for relays meet (varsity boys/girls and unlimited JV entries). Green Bay Preble - Jack Drankoff (920) 391-2400 ext. 3017 or jdrankof@greenbay.k12.wi.us. (8-4)

Sept. 17, 2005 - Teams for invitational. Franklin - Deb Farchoine (414) 423-4640 or Jerome Missiaen (414) 423-4640 ext. 2236 or missiacj@fraklin.k12.wi.us or (414) 422-9983. (7-26)

FOOTBALL

DATE SPECIFIC

Sept. 1, 2005 - JV game. Whitefish Bay - John Gustavson (414) 963-3972. (8-4)

Sept. 6 or 26, 2005 - JV games. Auburndale - Jay Anderson (715) 652-2115 ext. 226 or janderson@aubschools.com (8-4)

Sept. 15, 2005 - Freshman game. Mayville - Bob Berry (920) 387-7960 ext. 108 or rberry@mayville.k12.wi.us. (7-20)

Sept. 19, 2005 - JV game. Cambridge - Anneke Holzapfel (608) 423-3261 ext. 3148 or dholzapfel@cambridge.k12.wi.us. (7-27)

Sept. 22, 2005 - Freshmen game. Cambridge - Anneke Holzapfel (608) 423-3261 ext. 3148 or dholzapfel@cambridge.k12.wi.us. (7-27)

Sept. 23, 2005 - Game. Olgvie (MN) - DuWayne Hass (320) 336-9968. (7-26)

Oct. 7 or 8, 2005 - Game. Gale-Ettrick-Trempealeau - Matt Wenthe (608) 582-2291 ext. 1012. (7-18)

GENERAL

2006 (week 1) - Varsity/JV games. Green Bay Preble - Jack Drankoff (920) 391-2400 ext. 3017 or jdrankof@greenbay.k12.wi.us. (8-4)

2006 (Week 1) - Varsity game. Menomonie - John Neiderhauser (715) 232-2609 ext. 426. (8-4)

2006 (week 4) - Game. Deerfield - John Polzin (608) 764-5431 or polzinj@deerfield.k12.wi.us. (8-9)

2006 (Weeks 4, 5 and 8) - Varsity game. Northland Pines - Rick Waski (715) 479-4473 or rwaski@npsd.k12.wi.us. (8-4)

GIRLS GOLF

DATE SPECIFIC

Aug. 24, 2005 - Team for invitational. Wisconsin Dells - John Frizzell (608) 253-1461 ext. 1005. (8-1)

Aug. 26, 2005 - Team for match play tournament. Kenosha Tremper - Nancy Phipps nphipp@kUSD.edu. (8-1)

BOYS SOCCER

DATE SPECIFIC

Sept. 3, 2005 - Teams for varsity/JV invita-

tional. Janesville Craig - Monte Phillips (608) 743-5270 or mphilips@janesville.k12.wi.us. (7-20)

Sept. 17, 2005 - Team for varsity invitational. Sheboygan North - Jim Hanson (920) 452-1372 or jhansondds@milwpc.com. (8-5)

Oct. 1, 2005 - Varsity team for 8-team invitational (3 games). Appleton East - Tim Zachow (920) 832-6208 or zachowtimothy@aasd.k12.wi.us. (8-4)

Oct. 8, 2005 - Team for varsity invitational (3 games). Sheboygan Falls - Scott Sabol (920) 467-7890. (7-26)

GENERAL

2005 - Berth in varsity tournament. Belleville/New Glarus - Susette Alsteens (608) 424-1902 ext. 493 or alsteens@belleville.k12.wi.us. (8-9)

2005 - Games. Kohler - Ken Roder (920) 459-2920 ext. 1419 or roederk@kohler.k12.wi.us. (7-27)

2005 - JV games. Wis. Valley Lutheran - Jim Rawlings or Jamie Wehrs (715) 693-2693 or jrawlings@wisconsinvalleytuerha.org. (7-27)

2005 - Varsity/JV games. Xavier (Appleton) (920) 687-1765. (7-26)

GIRLS SWIMMING & DIVING

DATE SPECIFIC

Sept. 10, 2005 - Team for relay invitational. Rhinelander - Paul Johnson (715) 365-9512. (8-4)

GIRLS TENNIS

DATE SPECIFIC

Aug. 13, 20 and Sept. 10, 2005 - Varsity matches. Homestead - Jackie Eglehoff (262) 242-5634 or jegelhoff@att.net. (8-1)

Aug. 27 and Sept. 24, 2005 - JV matches. Madison West - John Wheeler (608) 335-1968. (8-1)

Sept. 9 and Oct. 1, 2005 - Varsity matches. Waukesha West - Kari Nelson (262) 548-9079. (8-1)

Sept. 10, 2005 - Team for triple dual. Onalaska - Troy McDonald (608) 781-0893. (7-20)

Sept. 16-17, 2005 - Teams for varsity tournament. Nicolet - Tim Koppa (414) 852-4563. (8-1)

Sept. 16-17, 2005 - Team for varsity tournament. Madison West - John Wheeler (608) 335-1968. (8-1)

GENERAL

2005-06 - Varsity/JV matches. Badger - Jim Kluge (262) 348-2060 or jim.kluge@badger.k12.wi.us. (8-9)

2005-06 - JV matches. Kohler - Ken Roeder (920) 459-2920 ext. 1419 or roederk@kohler.k12.wi.us. (7-27)

2005-06 - JV matches. Hartford - Sarah Kraus (262) 673-8950. (8-1)

GIRLS VOLLEYBALL

DATE SPECIFIC

Sept. 10, 2005 - Team for invitational.

Rhinelander - Paul Johnson (715) 365-9512. (8-4)

Sept. 17, 2005 - Team for varsity/JV tournament. Weston - Melissa Nigh (608) 983-2713 ext. 35 or nigh@weston.k12.wi.us. (8-9)

Sept. 20, 22 & 29, 2005 - Junior high games. Auburndale - Jay Anderson - (715) 652-2115 ext. 226 or janderson@aubschools.com. (8-4)

Sept. 30, 2006 - Teams for varsity invitational tournament. Northland Pines - Rick Waski (715) 479-4473 or rwaski@npsd.k12.wi.us. (8-5)

GENERAL

2005 - Berths in freshmen tournaments. Deerfield - John Polzin (608) 764-5431 or polzinj@deerfield.k12.wi.us. (8-9)

2005 - JV match or berth in invitational or tournament. Wilmot Union - Kelly Dineen (262) 862-2351 ext. 322 or dineenk@wilmoths.k12.wi.us. (8-9)

2005 - Varsity/JV dual. Howards Grove - B.J. LeRoy bj.leroy@earthtech.com or Thad Gabrielse (920) 565-4450. (8-4)

WINTER

BOYS BASKETBALL

GENERAL

2005-06 - Varsity/JV game. Beloit - Kathy Leong (608) 368-3143 or kaleong@fiturner.k12.wi.us. (7-26)

GIRLS BASKETBALL

DATE SPECIFIC

Nov. 25-26, 2005 - Team for tournament (varsity/JV, 2 games). Assumption (Wisconsin Rapids) (715) 422-0915. (8-4)

Dec. 27-28, 2005 - Team for tournament. La Crosse Logan - Steve Hole (608) 789-7700 ext. 7710. (7-19)

GYMNASTICS

DATE SPECIFIC

Jan. 21, 2006 - Team for invitational. Onalaska - Troy McDonald (608) 781-0893. (7-20)

BOYS HOCKEY

DATE SPECIFIC

Dec. 27-28, 2005 - Team for tournament. Waukesha - Kim Friese (262) 662-5349 or hockeyhaulingmom@msn.com. (8-4)

Dec. 28-29, 30, 2005 - Team for tournament. Baldwin-Woodville - Wade Labecki (715) 684-3321 ext. 117 or wlabecki@bwsd.k12.wi.us. (8-4)

GENERAL

2005-06 - Varsity/JV games. Waukesha -

Ted Schneider (262) 542-1026 or tschneider3@wi.rr.com (8-1)

BOYS SWIMMING & DIVING

DATE SPECIFIC

Dec. 10, 2005 - Team for relay invitational. Rhinelander - Paul Johnson (715) 365-9512. (8-4)

WRESTLING

DATE SPECIFIC

Jan. 5 or 6, 2006 - Team for dual meet. Laconia - Jeff Thomas (920) 872-2161 ext. 158 or thomjef@rbsd.k12.wi.us. (8-4)

Jan. 21, 2006 - Team for invitational. DeForest - Mike McHugh (608) 842-6651 or mmchugh@deforest.k12.wi.us. (8-1)

SPRING

BASEBALL

DATE SPECIFIC

Apr. 22, 2006 - Team for invitational (2 games). DeForest - Mike McHugh (608) 842-6651 or mmchugh@deforest.k12.wi.us. (7-26)

Apr. 29, 2006 - Team for 4-team tournament. River Falls - Ryan Bishop (715) 425-1830 ext. 3102 or rybish@rfsd.k12.wi.us. (8-9)

BOYS GOLF

DATE SPECIFIC

Apr. 3, 4, 5 or 6, 2006 - Varsity or JV matches. Ozaukee - Bob Chesney (262) 377-6207 or chez@core.com. (8-1)

May 10, 2006 - Match (willing to travel). Ozaukee - Bob Chesney (262) 377-6207 or chez@core.com. (8-1)

GIRLS SOCCER

DATE SPECIFIC

May 6, 2006 - Team for invitational. Franklin - Chris Logan (414) 510-0261 or clogan2@wi.rr.com (7-27)

May 6, 2006 - Varsity team for invitational. St. Mary Central - Steve Coppennoll (920) 722-7796 ext. 611 or scoppennoll@tcces.k12.wi.us. (7-19)

GENERAL

2006 - Varsity/JV games. Team for invitational Franklin - Chris Logan clogan2@wi.rr.com (8-1)

2006 - Games and/or tournament berth for varsity team. Brookfield East - Bill Armstrong (414) 358-2646 or billarm@fluidh.com. (7-11)

TRACK & FIELD

GENERAL

2006 - Berths in multi-meets and invitationals. Northland Pines - Rick Waski (715) 479-4473 or rwaski@npsd.k12.wi.us. (8-5) ✦

FROM THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

Missouri's Becky Oakes to Join NFHS Staff

INDIANAPOLIS, IN (July 19, 2005) — Becky Oakes, executive director of the Missouri State High School Activities Association (MSHSAA) for the past 13 years, will join the staff of the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) later this year as an assistant director. The starting date is expected to be near the start of the calendar year.

Oakes, who became the first (and only) female to be elected president of the NFHS in 1996-97, will be filling the assistant director vacancy created by the resignation of Cynthia Doyle, who has accepted an administrative position with the Indianapolis Public Schools. Doyle joined the NFHS staff in July 1999.

Oakes was named executive director of the MSHSAA in 1992 after serving 10 years as assistant and associate director of the organization. She was only the second female to be named director of a state high school association on a full-time basis. Currently, there are four women, including Oakes, heading state associations.

From 1976 until joining the MSHSAA in 1982, Oakes

was a teacher, coach and athletic director in the Waynesville (Missouri) Fort Leonard Public School District, where she was a two-time Missouri Track and Cross Country Coaches Association coach of the year.

A 1972 graduate of Rolla (Missouri) High School, Oakes earned her bachelor's degree in physical education from Southwest Missouri State University in 1975 and her master's degree in secondary school administration from Central Missouri State University in 1986.

In addition to her experience as a volleyball, basketball and track coach, Oakes was a registered MSHSAA volleyball official for six years and has also been a softball umpire. As a participant in high school and college, Oakes played field hockey, volleyball and softball.

During her 10 years as assistant/associate director at the Missouri association, Oakes administered the sports of softball, swimming, volleyball, and track and field. She also handled speech and debate, music, cheerleading, coaches education and sportsmanship programs at various times.

Oakes' term as president of the NFHS ended a four-year term on the NFHS Board of Directors. She previously was chair of the NFHS Volleyball Rules Committee for eight years and currently serves on the NFHS Appeal Board and the NFHS Foundation Board of Directors. She has been a presenter at several NFHS Summer Meetings in past years.

"We are very fortunate to have Becky join our staff," said Robert F. Kanaby, NFHS executive director. "She has become one of the top executive directors in our country, and she will bring a great knowledge of day-to-day issues in high school sports to our staff. She also has a good background with our rules committee process, having served as chair of the Volleyball Rules Committee. I enjoyed working with her during her year as president and look forward to her contributions now as a staff member. Her more than 20 years of experience in state association work will serve the membership well."

Oakes will be responsible for the sports of volleyball, track and field, gymnastics, and swimming and diving/water polo. ✦



Coaches Education

American Sport Education Program Course Offerings

Joan Gralla



ASEP Instructors

If you want to have an ASEP course offered in your area, contact the appropriate ASEP instructor listed below. Keep in mind both parts of the ASEP course are needed to fulfill the WIAA requirements for Coaches Not Licensed to Teach; Coaching Principles and Sport First Aid.

ASEP course offerings will be published in the BULLETIN and on our website as details regarding dates, sites, etc., are received from ASEP instructors.

ASEP Certified Instructors

Joel Babinec; 1034 Schafer Dr; Onalaska WI 54650; 608-783-5435 ext. 359 or 781-7042 babijoel@luther.k12.wi.us

Stephen Berg; N6874 CTH UU; Fond du Lac, WI 54935; 920-921-4930 wlaad@wlvikings.org

Leonard Collyard; Kettle Moraine Lutheran High School; 3399 Division

Road; Jackson, WI 53037; 262-677-4051 lcollyar@kmlhs.org

Michael Devine; Stevens Point Area High School; 1201 Northpoint Dr.; Stevens Point, WI 54481; 715-345-7307 mdevine@wisp.k12.wi.us

John Hayton; 2779 30th Ave.; Osceola, WI 54020; (612) 343-4754

Jim Johnson; Milton High School; 114 West High Street; Milton, WI 53563; 608-868-9565 or 868-9399 johnsonja@mail.milton.k12.wi.us

Joshua Kubly; Newman Catholic High School; 1130 W. Bridge St.; Wausau, WI 54401; 715-845-8274 jkubly@newman-catholicschools.com

Gregg Kurzynski; Rice Lake HS; 30 S. Wisconsin Ave.; Rice Lake, WI 54868; (715) 234-2181 ext. 1091

Deborah Malueg; Marion Elementary; 1001 North Main; Marion WI 54950; 715-754-4501

Dr. James Marx; M204 Marsh Ln.;

ASEP Courses

On April 1, 2004 ASEP began offering the Sport First Aid Course online and on May 1, 2004 they begin offering the Coaching Principles Course online. For information on the online courses and to access them, please go to www.asep.com.

September 11, 2005

Regina Dominican HS (Wilmette, IL)

Contact: Mike Small (847) 635-8437 or www.mike-small.com

For other information about ASEP course offerings in Wisconsin, please call 1-800-747-5698

Marshfield, WI 54449; (715) 387-1177

Scott Ringgenberg; UW-Platteville; 110 DWFH; Platteville, WI 53810; (608) 342-1571

Steve Salisbury; Rice Lake High School; 30 South Wisconsin Ave.; Rice Lake WI 54868; 715-234-2181 ext. 1044 salisburys@ricelake.k12.wi.us

Mike Shay; 837 Leatzow; Three Lakes, WI 54562; 715-546-3319; shaymik@rhinelander.k12.wi.us

James Shlimovitz; St. Clare Hospital & Health Svc.; 707 14th St; Baraboo, WI 53913; (608) 356-1478

Greg Smith; 665 Grant St.; De Pere, WI 54115 †

Eligibility Q & A

► Continued from page 5

but wants to make sure the young man is accepted educationally and athletically. They don't believe the tuition option is viable. So can we get a waiver for athletics before they go through the guardianship process, or would they have to do that first before they ask the WIAA for eligibility?

A.: Legal guardianship in and of itself has no relevance to eligibility. It might be a good idea, if the student is going to live with relatives for several years - but it's not a requirement for a waiver to be considered. With this year's Annual Meeting changes - the student can be assured eligibility for nonvarsity. The waiver process would need to be engaged if unrestricted (varsity) eligibility was desired. (HB p. 33-34, Section 5 - 2) I am not able to predict - in advance - whether or not a waiver can be provided. You may not "request in advance" of the child becoming your student. A member school may request a waiver on behalf of one of its students. Until the youngster makes up his mind, the best we can do is clarify the process for him and of course, point out the recent changes which would assure him some form of eligibility.

Out-of-Season Concerns/Equipment

Q.: I coach varsity baseball. Recently one of my assistant coaches asked me why we can't organize a fall baseball league for area local high school athletes in northern Wisconsin and neighboring Minnesota during the fall, like the University of Minnesota and probably many other schools do? My immediate reaction to this was that it probably conflicts with several WIAA regulations and wouldn't be possible. Considering the following description, is this the case? It would be something that would be open to any high school kid that we could reach through local newspapers (northern WI and MN). The high school facilities would not be used, as a city field would be available. Coaches, other than those on our own staff would supervise the games. Games would be played on Sat. and/or Sun. during the last week of August and the month of September. Players would provide their own equipment. A registration fee would be collected to pay for new game baseballs, umpires, misc. field

maintenance, and insurance. And ideally we would have some money left over to serve as a fundraiser for our high school program. What is your interpretation of this type of "Fall League"?

A.: WIAA rules only regulate what member schools can do. We do not control what private clubs, city rec. programs, YMCA's, etc., choose to do. That's a way of saying, a fall baseball opportunity certainly might be offered within a community or region. We have no control of that. A school may not be involved, financially or in any other way. See Bylaws - Article II (Handbook p. 26) Sections 1-5. Also important to have a clear understanding of "acceptable" nonschool programs and teams. This is clearly articulated in the Senior High Handbook, too. See Rules of Eligibility - Article VI, Section 2 A - B, C, etc. This is important information, which would shape an acceptable opportunity or one which would lead to problems for the school's team.

Q.: I'm looking at taking a group of boys somewhere next April (2006) during their spring break and prior to the start of the spring baseball season in May. Activities would be baseball practice and games. I'm a parent of one of the boys and all the "coaches" involved would be parents. The school would have no involvement: no equipment, no uniforms, no financing, no communications, no coaches, etc. From what I understand and have read on the WIAA website, it would seem that this would be an acceptable activity. Is there someone that can confirm that "Spring Training Baseball" without the school's involvement is acceptable?

A.: I would strongly recommend caution and consultation with your school's athletic director - for two primary reasons. First, the Associations Rules of Eligibility, Article VI - Nonschool Participation, Section 2 - Out-of-Season, reads as follows: "It is the philosophy of this Association that while student athletes should not be unreasonably restricted, except during the actual school season of a sport, no activity in which they are engaged should resemble in any way a school team practicing or competing out of

season." What I hear you describing to me sounds like an effort to assemble the schools ball team in advance of the summer baseball season and begin practice and play - before the season officially begins and hope to call it something else. I am not able to tell you that's acceptable. Second, you may want to schedule a visit with your school's AD to go over this topic. Your AD should always be your first contact for those questions/concerns regarding a student's school sport participation. If a member's AD has questions, we are ready to respond - they know how to reach us and in accordance with participation in this membership, a school's administration is responsible for the compliance of its school's programs, as well as the programs eligibility for involvement in the WIAA's tournament series.

Open Gyms and Camp Issues

Q.: Can we use our wrestlers at a summer camp and pay them monetarily? Unless this has changed also, my understanding is that is not permissible. I want to make sure before I reply to our coach.

A.: No change, a student has always been able to be "employed" and be paid for working a camp as a clinician/coach. But, a student may not be "self-employed" in marketing their sport skill/expertise. Your "state champ" can not sell "private" lessons, but they may be paid for working in a bona fide camp as a counselor/clinician/camp coach.

Health & Behavior

Q.: We are conducting sports physicals and a pediatrician would like to use a form other than the WIAA green card. If unclear, I could also get a copy and let you review it.

A.: It is the pre-participation exam (by an MD/DO or APNP) which is required. We print the forms as a service and convenience for our members and many clinics. If the school wishes to make their own form for recording, or accept a different form from a local MD or clinic, that is the school's prerogative. The fundamental requirement is that proof of a current exam is on file...and parents provide written

authorization that their child may participate.

Q.: My son is 16 and is interested in using creatine as a supplement. I do not think this is a good idea and am looking for guidance on how to discourage the use of creatine. I know some states have issued statements against the use of supplements for team athletes and was wondering if Wisconsin has thought about this.

A.: The discussion and debate on the topics of supplements, performance enhancement, steroids, drug testing - and many other related subjects is a regular occurrence in this office. We believe the vast majority of school aged athletes would be far better served with time/money and attention being paid to great nutrition and hard work. With creatine being a "legal" food supplement, we find that to place it on the same list as alcohol/tobacco and other legally - controlled substances - to be a difficult "stretch" of our authority. A stretch which may be unenforceable for our members. You can find our "Position Statement" in our Medical Policies and Procedures manual - on our website/ Left Margin - HEALTH, p.25 (we support and have adopted the National Federations position).

Fundraisers & Booster Clubs

Q.: I know we have discussed variations of violating amateur status with donations, but here is another question. Our booster club receives money through private donations, team run concessions, team fundraisers etc. If this money goes into the specific team accounts that generated the money, or the money was donated to, can this money be used to buy team apparel that students will keep, i.e. warm-ups, shooting shirts, conference champ t-shirts etc? I think the biggest issue being that the donated/fund-raised money is all in the same pot.

A.: The single/safest answer is NO! But it would not be a completely accurate response. A student can receive a t-shirt - it's regarded as an acceptable award. Shooting shirts, jerseys, warm-ups, etc. - absolutely not! If kids want to have those sorts of items, they must purchase them themselves. See Handbook p. 29 Article XI for more on "Awards." †

Gymnastics, Track & Field and Volleyball

Marcy Thurwachter



2005 NFHS Volleyball Rules Interpretations

Corrections to Rule Book: Page 26, 6-3-2b, change to "may"; page 28, Penalty 1, point is misspelled; page 28, Penalty 2, prior is misspelled; page 30, Article 6, change signal to No. 6; page 45, Points of Emphasis, delete last phrase of last sentence; page 56, add "not" in last sentence of definition of player; page 57, scorer duties, change "f" to "d".

Libero Experiment Change – A player designated as the libero cannot play as a non-libero player in that game, except as an Exceptional Substitution. This interpretation would prevent any libero from replacing a disqualified or expelled player, but would allow the libero to continue replacing other players in the game. (6-3-2)

SITUATION 1: Team B returns a serve by attacking it from the back row. Contact was made above the height of the net.

RULING: Illegal.

COMMENT: The served ball must fall below the height of the net before it can be legally attacked by the opponent. (9-5-1b)

SITUATION 2: A back-row player on Team A jumps while in front of the attack line, but does not clear the top of the net and contacts a ball that is not completely above the height of the net. The official (a) calls nothing; (b) whistles the ball dead and signals back-row attack; (c) blows the ball dead because the attacker intended to return the ball.

RULING: (a) Correct procedure, (b) and (c) incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: The official calls what she sees without trying to guess the intention of the player. (9-5-4)

SITUATION 3: Team A makes a tight pass to the net. Team A's back-row setter is above the height of the net and does not make contact with the ball. The ball breaks the plane and the opponent blocks the ball back into the back-row setter while she is above the height of the net.

RULING: Illegal.

COMMENT: A back-row block will be called on a back-row player who is above the height of the net when the opponent blocks the ball back into his/her hands. (9-5-4)

Transition to Libero Situations:

SITUATION 4: Team A begins the game with six players and a libero. One player receives the second red card and must leave the playing area. The libero may (a) continue to rotate in as the libero; (b) become the sixth player and finish the game; (c) forfeit the remainder of the game because of a shortage of players.

RULING: (a) Correct procedure, (b) and (c) incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: The libero position is not affected by the player who is disqualified. The libero may not rotate into the position of the disqualified player, and the team will receive a loss of rally each time the open position rotates through the right back position. (9-3-2g)

SITUATION 5: Team A shanks a ball that lands on or near the line. The line judge misses the call and neither official sees where the ball landed. The official signals a replay. During the dead ball, before the beckon to serve, the libero enters the game replacing a back-row player. The official (a) allows the replacement or (b) denies the replacement's entry into the game.

RULING: (a) Correct procedure, (b) incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: The libero may enter the game prior to call for serve for a replay. (6-3-2c)

SITUATION 6: From in front of the attack line, Team A's libero uses an overhand pass to set another player. An attack is completed from contact while the ball is completely above the height of the net by (a) a front-row player; or (b) a back-row player.

RULING: Both are illegal.

COMMENT: The libero is a defensive specialist whose teammates are not allowed to com-

plete an attack above the height of the net when the libero uses an overhand pass and is in front of the attack line. (6-3-2j)

SITUATION 7: If a libero player leaves the ground and completes an attack, even if the ball is not entirely above the top of the net, it is an illegal back-row attack.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: If the libero completes an attack, it is legal if, upon contact, the ball is not completely above the top of the net even if the libero's feet leave the floor during the attack. (6-3-2)

SITUATION 8: After the signal to serve, Team A drops the ball in an attempt to get a re-serve. As soon as the whistle sounds and the official signals re-serve, the libero replaces a back-row player. The official should (a) allow the replacement or (b) deny the replacement's entry.

RULING: (a) Incorrect procedure and (b) correct procedure.

COMMENT: The libero may not replace a back-row player during a re-serve. (6-3-2c, 8-1-5)

SITUATION 9: Team R's libero collides with another player and gets a significant amount of blood on his/her uniform. The referee (a) allows the libero to play in the bloody uniform; (b) requires the libero to be replaced so that he/she can get a new uniform; (c) allows the libero a reasonable amount of time to change jerseys as part of an injury time-out; (d) allows the libero to play in his/her regular team jersey; (e) allows the libero to switch jerseys with another libero on the bench; (f) allows the libero to switch to a uniform that has another player's number.

RULING: (a), (b) and (d) Improper procedure. (c) and (e) Proper procedure. (f) Proper procedure providing the libero cannot use the same number uniform of another player who has played or will play in the match.

COMMENT: Blood issues should be administered as injury time-outs with a player being given a reasonable amount of time to change uniforms before a substitution (or, in the case of the libero, a replacement) is required. (11-4, Transitioning to Libero Player/Rule Book)

SITUATION 10: Team R's No. 8 replaces the libero. After the contact of the serve, the referee spots a ball from another court on the floor and whistles for a replay. The libero then replaces No. 3.

RULING: Legal.

COMMENT: Even though no points were scored, the ball was served and a rally has taken place. Replacements are allowed. (6-3c)

SITUATION 11: Team R's libero replaces No. 8 without waiting at the sideline for the umpire to authorize entry. The umpire requires the two players to wait at the sideline until the libero tracker records the libero replacement.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: The libero replacement is done without the intervention of the officials. The players do not need to wait for authorization to perform the exchange. (5-4-3, Transitioning to Libero Player/Rule Book)

SITUATION 12: Team R's libero, after replacing No. 12, is injured. No. 7 is on the bench after having No. 10 substitute for him. Nos. 12 and 7 are the only players on the bench. The coach wants No. 12 to be designated as the new libero.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: Before anything else happens, officials must deal with the injury situation. That means that No. 12 must replace the injured libero. The next player to be designated as the libero must be on the bench. Therefore, No. 7 could then be designated as the libero or No. 7 could substitute for No. 10, who could then be designated at the libero. These are the only two players who could be the libero in this game. (6-3-2, 11-3-6) †

Track Survey on Proposed State Meet Changes

The WIAA will be emailing a survey to all athletic directors the week of August 29. This survey should be distributed to the school's boys and girls track coaches. Coaches are being asked to share their opinions on the proposed change to the Friday State Track Meet schedule. WISTCA representatives that serve on the WIAA Track and Field Coaches Advisory Committee will use this input in their deliberations when they meet on September 7. The current Saturday State Meet schedule will remain the same.

PROPOSED TRACK & FIELD SESSION SCHEDULE

DIVISION 1 SCHEDULE

9:30 A.M. STARTING TIME

Discus	Girls
High Jump	Girls followed by boys
Long Jump	Boys
Pole Vault	Girls
Shot Put	Boys (follows completion of the girls' discus)
Triple Jump	Girls

Note: a) 45 min. break between groups (only HJ)
b) 10 min. of warm-up between flights
c) 10 min. of warm-up between trials and finals

9:30 A. M. STARTING TIME

9:30 A.M.	3200 Relay	Boys*
9:50	100/110H	Girls/Boys
10:16	100	Girls/Boys
10:28	1600	Girls*
10:43	800 Relay	Girls/Boys
11:15	400	Girls/Boys
11:23	400 Relay	Girls/Boys
11:46	300H	Girls/Boys
12:04 P.M.	800	Girls*
12:14	200	Girls/Boys
12:27	3200	Boys*
12:40	1600 Relay	Girls/Boys
1:10	SESSION ENDS	

*Alternate years

DIVISION 2 & 3 SCHEDULE

3:00 P.M. STARTING TIME

Discus	Div. 3 Boys followed by Div. 2 Boys
High Jump	Div. 2 Girls and Div. 3 Girls
Long Jump	Div. 3 Girls followed by Div. 2 Girls
Pole Vault	Div. 3 Boys followed by Div. 2 Boys
Shot Put	Div. 2 girls followed by Div. 3 Girls
Triple Jump	Div. 2 Boys followed by Div. 3 Boys

THE FIELD EVENTS COULD BE RUN SIMULTANEOUSLY IN SOME CASES.

3:00 P.M. STARTING TIME

3:00	3200 Relay	Div. 3/2 Boys*
3:40	100/110H	Div. 3/2 Girls/Boys
4:00	100	Div. 3/2 Girls/Boys
4:12	1600	Div. 3/2 Girls*
4:28	800 Relay	Div. 3/2 Girls/Boys
5:04	400	Div. 3/2 Girls/Boys
5:32	400 Relay	Div. 3/2 Girls/Boys
6:03	300H	Div. 3/2 Girls/Boys
6:26	800	Div. 3/2 Girls*
6:43	200	Div. 3/2 Girls/Boys
7:03	3200	Div. 3/2 Boys*
7:28	1600 Relay	Div. 3/2 Girls/Boys

*Alternate years

8:20 P.M. SESSION ENDS †

2005-06 Gymnastics Exam

For the 2005-06 school year there will not be an exam for gymnastics coaches and officials. †

Swimming & Diving and Tennis

Tom Shafranski



Designated Weeks for Voluntary Dives

	GIRLS SEASON		BOYS SEASON	
Week 1	Aug 15	Forward Group	Nov 21	Forward Group
Week 2	Aug 22	Back Group	Nov 28	Back Group
Week 3	Aug 29	Inward Group	Dec 5	Inward Group
Week 4	Sept 5	Twisting Group	Dec 12	Twisting Group
Week 5	Sept 12	Reverse Group	Dec 19	Reverse Group
Week 6	Sept 19	Forward Group	Dec 26	Forward Group
Week 7	Sept 26	Back Group	Jan 2	Back Group
Week 8	Oct 3	Inward Group	Jan 9	Inward Group
Week 9	Oct 10	Twisting Group	Jan 16	Twisting Group
Week 10	Oct 17	Reverse Group	Jan 23	Reverse Group
Week 11	Oct 24	Forward Group	Jan 30	Forward Group
Week 12	Oct 31	Back Group	Feb 6	Back Group

Tennis Interpretations From Sport Meetings

QUESTION: How far does the acceptance of gifts/prizes for amateur status regulations go? Does it include winning something at a church function?

INTERPRETATION: Amateur Status regulations as identified in the WIAA Sr. High School Handbook prevents all student-athletes from accepting any cash or merchandise awards for achievement in athletics.

Student-athletes may accept gifts/prizes at church events if they are non-WIAA sport related contests or the sport related contest is part of a random drawing. For example—a student-athlete plays "Bingo" at a church event and wins cash. The student-athlete may accept this cash because "Bingo" is not a WIAA sport.

An example of a random drawing can be found during half-time at many high school basketball games. When a student-athletes name is drawn at random and they succeed in the contest they were drawn to participate in, they may accept the gifts/prizes being provided.

QUESTION: Can a teaching pro work with an athlete he/she will be coaching in the following season? How about during the season?

INTERPRETATION: A teaching pro or any person can teach/coach/instruct at any time during the year. However, once they decide to become a school team coach they may only have contact during the summertime period (beginning with the first day of summer vacation and ending with either the first day of girl's tennis practice or the first day of school) and during the regular season.

QUESTION: Can a school hire a teaching pro who has worked with the players prior to the season?

INTERPRETATION: No, any person (except a parent) who has instructed tennis players during the school year prior to the start of the regular season are not eli-

gible to coach school tennis players/teams during the upcoming tennis season. This includes head coaches, assistant coaches, voluntary coaches, etc. Any coach with information regarding illegal out-of-season contact should contact their athletic director and have the A.D. get in touch with Tom Shafranski, Assistant Director at the WIAA.

Once a school approves of a new coach, that coach must cease and desist from having instructional contact of any kind with students he/she will be coaching during the upcoming season (except their own children) during the school year outside of the tennis season.

QUESTION: Can coaches instruct without restriction during a JV match? What if this creates a hinderance?

INTERPRETATION: With this new coaching opportunity during JV competition, coaches are encouraged to coach/give advice only during breaks. Maintaining the 20 second time period between points, the 90 second period during change of ends and the two-minute (120 second) period between set breaks.

Currently, there are no penalties for hinderance situations associated with this new regulation. The WIAA Coaches Advisory Committee is hopeful coaches will utilize this opportunity in good faith to provide additional coaching/instruction to JV and freshmen teams.

QUESTION: With the new tie-breaker criteria for a team to advance to the State Tournament, could a second place team still defeat the team with the highest number of points in the sectional and not advance to state?

INTERPRETATION: Yes, the new WIAA tie-breaker procedure only applies when two or more teams are tied for first place following WIAA sectional competition. It is still possible for a second place school team to defeat the first

Volunteers Needed for State Boys & Girls Swim Meet

The Girls State Swimming and Diving Championships will be held this year on Friday (Division 2) and Saturday (Division 1), November 11-12, 2005 and the Boys State Swimming and Diving Championships on Friday (Division 2) and Saturday (Division 1), February 17-18, 2006 both at the UW-Madison Natatorium.

Volunteers are needed to assist as timers and deck stewards. If you are interested, please contact Deb Lepak at dlepak@wiaawi.org or by calling (715) 344-8580.

The state meet schedule is as follows:

Friday – Girls: November 11, 2005 – Boys: February 17, 2006

2:30 p.m. — Diving competition to completion (approximately 5:30 p.m.)

6:30 p.m. — Swimming timed finals to completion (approximately 8:30 p.m.)

Saturday – Girls: November 12, 2005 – Boys: February 18, 2006

10 a.m. — Diving competition to completion (approximately 1:30 p.m.)

3 p.m. — Swimming timed finals to completion (approximately 6 p.m.) †

Sport Meeting Video Available for Golf • Swimming & Diving • Tennis

Available for any coach or official that was not able to attend one of the distance learning sessions

Video available and will provide credit for attending the sport meeting.

There is a cost of \$50 for coaches/\$25 for officials.

For further information or to obtain a copy of the video contact Tom Shafranski at the WIAA 715-344-8580 or via email tshafranski@wiaawi.org †

100 Yard/Meter Relays Need Review

During the 2003 Girl's Swimming and Diving Season concerns were brought to the attention of the WIAA that present a true safety danger to WIAA schools involved with swimming and diving. This matter relates to conference swimming relay meets, invitationals and other meets that include a 100 Yard/Meter Relay event.

Concerns have been expressed about including these relay events after schools have removed their starting blocks from the shallow end and are now using this same shallow end for relay deck starts. All 100 Yard/Meter Relays require participants to enter the pool, head first, in almost all cases from a deck start, into a depth where starting platforms may have been removed.

In addition, these 100 Yard/Meter Relay events are highly emotional and when deck starts are being used, almost always do not have a non-skid surface for participants to take off

from. In many cases, participants are entering the water from a slick gutter area. In addition, this is not an entry that is practiced on a regular basis.

In reviewing this matter with the WIAA Coaches Advisory Committee, they have asked that conferences review their use of these events in their swimming and diving events. This event should only be used when the school hosting a relay meet has a pool with a deep end (four feet or more) at both ends of their pool and a non-skid surface for relay starts. The committee has asked that I notify member schools and commissioners of this matter.

If you have additional questions or concerns regarding the use of the 100 Yard/Meter relay at your school or in your conference, please feel free to contact Tom Shafranski at tshafranski@wiaawi.org or by calling (715) 344-8580. †

place team in four or more flights in head-to-head competition. Team points through sectional competition are still the determining factor for identifying the team that advances to the WIAA State Team Tournament from that sectional.

QUESTION: Our school does not have a boy's tennis team, can a boy play on the girl's tennis team?

INTERPRETATION: From "Pupil Non-Discrimination Guidelines For Athletics" manual published jointly by the WIAA and DPI: **BOYS ON GIRLS' TEAMS**

Question: Boys are not afforded the

opportunity to play interscholastic volleyball or to participate in gymnastics within the sanctioned sports programs of the WIAA. Must a boy be allowed to participate on a girls' team?

The courts have generally held that because of past inequities in girls' sports programs it would jeopardize participation opportunities for girls to permit boys to compete on girls' teams. The U.S. Department of Education has interpreted the law to be permissive in this regard; that is, state athletic organizations may permit boys to play on girls' teams.

See **Tennis**, page 10 ▶

Swimming & Diving Interpretations From Sport Meetings

QUESTION: During starting commands, is the long whistle now to be blown before or after the "Step up" command is given?

INTERPRETATION: **NFHS Starting Command protocols indicate the long whistle is to be blown before the "Step Up" command is given.**

QUESTION: Has the command requesting that timers clear their watches been eliminated during starting procedures?

INTERPRETATION: **Yes, with the exception of early season reminders the starting command "judges clear your watches" is no longer necessary.**

QUESTION: Can swimming official's announce the event and heat prior to a race?

INTERPRETATION: **The Meet Referee and Starter need to coordinate announcements with the announcer (if an announcer is available). If an announcer is available at the meet, the announcer should provide this information and then either the Meet Referee or the Starter will blow the long whistle. If an announcer is not available, the Meet Referee and the Starter need to coordinate who will announce the event and who will blow the long whistle.**

QUESTION: Should an official hold a race for a "no show" in a non-championship meet?

INTERPRETATION: **WIAA National Federation Allowed Adaptation, d., When a heat is missing a contestant, the meet referee will hold that heat until the situation can be resolved. The involved contestant must be charged with a false start for delay of the meet for that event, but shall be allowed further competition in the meet.**

Officials still need to check into the reason a swimmer is a "no

show".

QUESTION: Is the towel procedure still in place where school teams must have a written note from an administrator in order to allow towels on the starting blocks?

INTERPRETATION: **If the home/host school allows towels, both schools in a dual meet and all schools in an invitational/championship can be allowed the use of towels. If a home/host school does not allow the use of towels, the visiting school(s) must have a note from a school administrator. Towels will not be allowed during the WIAA tournament series.**

QUESTION: How should an illness like Whooping Cough be handled as we integrate HIPAA regulations?

INTERPRETATION: **Illnesses like Whooping Cough, once identified, must be brought to the attention of the school administration as soon as possible. School administrators need to contact local health authorities to handle these medical situations.**

QUESTION: Can a coach change the relay order in order to remain legal if a relay participant is identified wearing illegal attire?

INTERPRETATION: **Yes, a relay order can be changed to allow a swimmer to cover illegal attire while a relay is taking place. No longer is there a penalty for incorrectly listing the order of a relay.**

QUESTION: If a belly button ring is visible through a swimming suit, but is not observable, do officials need to have that swimmer remove the ring?

INTERPRETATION: **Only jewelry that is visible can be warned and/or assessed during a competition. Jewelry that is covered by a swimming suit or cap must be fully seen in order for an official to warn or assess a penalty. A belly button ring can not be addressed if it is covered by a**

swimming suit.

QUESTION: If a tongue piercing is seen, is it illegal?

INTERPRETATION: **Yes, if seen or reported, a tongue pierced with jewelry is illegal and needs to be removed. If identified at the start of an event, the swimmer/diver is allowed the opportunity to remove the jewelry and compete in the event. If the removal of this jewelry will delay the meet by a number of minutes, then the swimmer/diver will need to be disqualified from that event only.**

QUESTION: Is each piece of apparel allowed a logo?

INTERPRETATION: **NFHS Rule 3-3-1 . . . One visible logo/trade name not exceeding 2 1/4 square inches and not exceeding 2 1/4 inches in any dimension is permissible on each item of uniform apparel.**

QUESTION: Are officials or coaches responsible for the pre-meet meeting held before the visiting team enters the water prior to a non-championship meet?

INTERPRETATION: **WIAA State Association Regulation, d., Prior to the visiting school beginning their warm-ups, there will be a meeting that includes an official (if available), head coaches from each team and the captains from each team to review the warm-up procedure, pool environment, water-depth at both ends, uniform rules, starting blocks, lane selection, emergency procedures, conference rule differences, life-guard issues and other pertinent issues.**

This required pre-meet meeting is the responsibility of the head coach from the host school. Additional information may also be reviewed/shared at this meeting.

QUESTION: Is there a diving program you might suggest we purchase for scoring a diving competition?

INTERPRETATION: **There are a number of very good diving programs available. At the WIAA state meet, we have used E-Dive because it integrates so well with the Hy-Tek Swim Meet Manager program. The website for E-Dive is www.edive.info.**

QUESTION: How should we schedule a coaches meeting (and close the pool) during championship meets?

INTERPRETATION: **The best time to schedule a coach's meeting is prior to the warm-ups. This allows the host school to provide pertinent safety and meet information to all coaches well in advance of the start of the meet. A meeting of dive coaches can be held prior to the diving warm-ups and a meeting of swimming coaches can be held prior to the start of the swimming warm-ups.**

QUESTION: If a swimmer is warned at the start of an event for clapping his/her hands and does this again after being called to the blocks during their next event, are they disqualified for unsportsmanlike conduct?

INTERPRETATION: **Any warnings an official gives to a swimmer/diver need to be documented. If a swimmer is warned for clapping/taunting prior to the starter/referee's commands, and then does it again during their next event, this can be considered taunting in accordance with NFHS Rule 3-5-1 resulting in disqualification from further competition for unsportsmanlike conduct.**

In addition, any unnecessary noise after the swimmers are called to the blocks should be discouraged, as it may interfere with individual swimmers' concentration or may delay the start. It may also constitute taunting. If a swimmer persists in this behavior after a warning, he/she should be removed from further competition for unsportsmanlike conduct. †

Tennis

► Continued from page 9

However, the WIAA holds a philosophical position that agrees with many courts: boys, because of many more years to develop skills and strength, will in many cases take over girls' teams and girls' opportunities will be limited.

QUESTION: An "out" call is corrected during a ground stroke that is a "good" return. How is this corrected?

INTERPRETATION: **USTA The Code--Making Calls, Out calls corrected--If a player mistakenly calls a ball "out" and then realizes it was good, the point shall be replayed if the player returned the ball within the proper court.**

QUESTION: An out call is corrected during an "ace" serve? How is this corrected?

INTERPRETATION: **Since the serve was an "ace", and the competitor making the return change their call and identified the serve as being good, the server wins the point.**

QUESTION: We have a boy that

loves tennis and played middle school tennis this past year. He wants to go out for the team, but we have no boy's tennis team. He and his parents would like him to play on the girls tennis team. Since we do not offer tennis for the boys at the high school can he play on the girl's team? Please help me with any information you have regarding this matter.

INTERPRETATION: **Below you will find an excerpt from the Pupil Non-Discrimination Guidelines for Athletics manual that is provided to all member schools and found on the WIAA website. This document clearly indicates that boys are not allowed to participate on girl's teams.**

BOYS ON GIRLS' TEAMS

Question: Boys are not afforded the opportunity to play interscholastic volleyball or to participate in gymnastics within the sanctioned sports programs of the WIAA. Must a boy be allowed to participate on a girls' team?

The courts have generally held that because of past inequities in girls' sports programs it would jeopardize participation opportunities for girls to permit boys to compete on girls' teams. The U.S. Department of Education has interpreted the law to be permissive in this regard; that is, state athletic organizations may permit boys to play on girls' teams. However, the WIAA holds a philosophical position that agrees with many courts: boys, because of many more years to develop skills and strength, will in many cases take over girls' teams and girls' opportunities will be limited.

Question: Why are boys not allowed to try out and compete in a traditional "girls' sport" if there is not a comparable program for boys, as girls are allowed to try out and compete in a traditional "boys' sport" if there is no comparable program for the girls?

See earlier responses.

QUESTION: We are having a town

tournament this summer and I have a question for you. We have a senerio in which coaches (myself included) may end up playing doubles against high school age players. I wanted to check to see if this is ok.

INTERPRETATION: **During the summer months (the day after the last day of school until the first day of school in the fall) tennis coaches who will be instructing tennis players during the coming school year are allowed to instruct, hit with, compete with, etc., these players. Once the school year begins, boy's tennis coaches must end their contact with tennis players they will be coaching during the spring season.**

This means that coaches may not have coaching contact with any athletes they will be coaching the following school season during restricted times (except their own children). †

Major Rules Revisions For 2005 Fall Sports

2005-06 Swimming & Diving Rules Revisions

3-2-3 Penalty #1 - In non-championship meets, a competitor who has been officially entered in an event but does not compete shall be disqualified from that event only.

3-3-4 - When it is discovered that any competitor is wearing illegal attire or jewelry, he/she will not be permitted to participate in an event until the illegal attire or jewelry is replaced or removed.

4-2-2(n)-New - To stop or suspend competition or suspend/terminate a contest whenever the elements require. Be familiar with NFHS Lightning Guidelines.

7-1-2 Note - If agreement on scoring systems cannot be reached, the system in 7-1-2(b) will be used.

8-2-2(c) - Some part of the head must break the water surface before the hands turn inward at the widest part of the second stroke after the start and after each turn.

Diving Chart - Add dive #5227 - back somersault with 3_twist free (DD 3.1).

9-6-3(b) New - Note: The announcer shall announce (and may also display) the award given the dive.

9-8-3 - A diver shall be disqualified and shall perform no further dives if he/she fails two dives.

Wisconsin Adaptations to National Federation Rules

Rule 3-2-1a - Exhibition

(1) There must be prior written mutual agreement among the involved schools. This must be facilitated prior to the day of the meet.

(2) Officials should be informed that the meet will include exhibition performances and in what events. The notification should be prior to the day of the meet.

(3) The number of individual exhibition entries in an event should not exceed the maximum allowed for the meet. If a school is allowed three entries per individual event, the maximum allowed for exhibition is three.

(4) Exhibition performances should not adversely affect the length of the meet.

Rule 3-2 PEN - For competing without submitting an entry card (sign-up sheet), the competitor or relay team shall be disqualified from that event only. Other legally entered competitors or relay teams from that same school will not be penalized.

Rule 3-2-3 - In dual meets, the entries for the varsity event become official and no changes will be allowed upon the start of the JV event which pre-

cedes it. Coaches and officials may elect to use another system if agreed to prior to the start of the meet.

Rule 3-2-4 - When it is noted a heat is missing a contestant, the meet referee will hold that heat until the situation can be resolved. The involved contestant must be charged with a false start for delay of the meet for that event, but shall be allowed further competition in the meet.

Rule 5-1-1 - The length of events may be modified for nonvarsity competition and invitational meets.

Rule 8-1-3 - In all meets (championship and nonchampionship) there must be dual confirmation of a false start by the referee and starter before a school swimmer or relay team is disqualified.

Rule 8-3-5 - In all championship meets having at least three officials, there must be dual confirmation of relay takeoffs before a school swimmer or relay team is disqualified.

Rule 9-1-1 - Diving Competition

(1) Diving competition will be allowed only in facilities with a water depth of 10 or more feet, 2-5 feet in front of the end of the board. NOTE: Pools remodeled or constructed after January, 1987 must have a water depth of 12 or more feet.

(2) Diving competition will be conducted on one meter boards only.

(3) If a host school cannot conduct diving competition because of the water depth, the following options are available: (a) With prior mutual consent, conduct diving at an alternate site and add diving points to total meet score. (b) No diving competition - points are lost to the meet. Total team score from 11 swimming events only. NOTE: A break of at least 15 minutes, including at least 10 minutes in water, must be taken during the normal diving event unless there is mutual agreement of all involved schools to shorten.

(4) If a host school can conduct diving, but is competing with schools which do not sponsor diving because of illegal facilities, the conference (if a conference meet) or the meet contract (if a nonconference meet) shall determine if diving will be scored. If diving is not conducted, the length of the break needs to be determined.

(5) If a school, however, has a legal facility but is not sponsoring diving because of lack of a coach or athletes, diving must be conducted in meets with schools sponsoring diving and appropriate points for diving forfeited to opponent(s). †

2005 Football Rules Revisions

1-2-3 - A mark 12 inches in length, 4 inches in width and 9 yards from each sideline shall be located on each 10-yard line. These marks shall not be required if the field is visibly numbered. Provided the tops of the numbers are at 9 yards from each sideline.

1-5-1a, i - Beginning with the 2006 season, all helmets shall be secured with a four-snap chin strap and a tooth protector shall be of any readily visible color, other than white or clear.

1-5-2c - Beginning with the 2008 season, hand pads must meet the same standard as gloves concerning the level of tackiness. The hand pads shall bear the NF/NCAA label indicating compliance with test specifications on file with the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association as of Jan. 1, 1999.

1-5-3i - The manufacturer logo/trademark restriction now includes any company reference.

3-3-4 - A period shall not be extended when a foul occurs that specifies a loss of down.

3-7; 7-2-1; 9-6-4a - Substitution and participation rules have been clarified.

7-2-1 Penalty - "Illegal procedure" terminology has been removed from the rules book and Signal Chart.

7-5-1; 7-5-2e - Only one forward pass may be thrown during a down.

7-5-10 - Hindering an opponent's vision without making an attempt to catch, intercept or bat the ball is pass interference, even though no contact was made.

7-5-11 - Contact by a defender obviously away from the direction of the pass is not considered pass interference.

8-5-2a Exception - All types of loose balls now included in momentum exception.

9-4-3 - Nonplayers added to those who are covered under the Illegal Personal Contact rule.

Points of Emphasis:

- Heat and Hydration Effect on Weight
- Sparring, Butt Blocking, Face Tackling and Chop Blocks
- Sideline Management
- Game Management

WISCONSIN ADAPTATIONS TO NATIONAL FEDERATION RULES

The 10-yard line procedure, as outlined in the National Federation rule book, must be used to resolve all senior high contests (varsity, junior varsity, sophomore, and freshmen/sophomore) which are tied at the end of regulation play.

The following rule regarding the use of running time must be used: After the first half any time the score differential reaches 35 points or

more, beginning with the ensuing kickoff the following changes, and only these changes, will be made regarding rules determining when the clock will and will not be stopped.

The clock will run continuously except for the following situations when it will be stopped:

- Any timeout charged to a team.
- After a score.
- Intermission between 3rd and 4th quarters.
- Extended injury time outs.
- Any time officials determine it is necessary for safety reasons.

Note:
(a) Normal clock operating procedures resume when a team scores to make the differential less than 35 points.

(b) The use of this rule does not preclude the use of Rule 3-1-3 which reads: "A period or periods may be shortened in any emergency by agreement of the opposing coaches and the referee. By mutual agreement of the opposing coaches and the referee any remaining periods may be shortened at any time or the game may be terminated."

REQUIRED NUMBER OF OFFICIALS

(1) Four WIAA licensed officials are required for all varsity interscholastic competition.

(2) Four WIAA licensed officials are recommended for all nonvarsity contests, but only three are required.

NOTE: Five WIAA licensed officials will be used in all playoff games.

STATE ASSOCIATION REGULATIONS

(1) It is the responsibility of the host school to have the playing field and immediate sidelines completely enclosed by a permanent or temporary fencing, or by a rope, for purposes of crowd control.

(2) Nonvarsity teams shall be allowed to wear old varsity uniforms which are now unapproved provided participant safety is not jeopardized.

STATE ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a WIAA licensed official be used on the timepiece if the field clock is official.

TEAMS WITH ONLY GRADE 9 STUDENTS

(1) The maximum length of quarters is 12 minutes.

(2) Games must be terminated at the conclusion of regulation (four quarters) play. There is no over-time provision.

(3) Four WIAA licensed officials are recommended, only three are required. †

2005 Volleyball Rules Changes

5-2-1 - The officials uniform shall be:

- An all-white, short sleeve collared polo shirt
- Black slacks
- Solid black athletic shoes and black socks

Note: By state high school association adoption, officials uniforms may be modified.

5-4-3b 16 - Delete the requirement of the umpire to record illegal player equipment, uniform warnings, penalties and disqualifications for unsportsmanlike conduct on the lineup card.

9-5-4 - Edit second sentence to read: If the ball is hit back into a back-row player whose hands are below the height of the net, it is ruled as the team's first hit/contact.

Hand Signals - Change official volleyball hand signal No. 2 from an open hand to pointing a finger at the line

Optional 2005-06; Effective 2006-07 - The libero is a back-row player and is not allowed to complete an attack from anywhere if, at the moment of the contact, the ball is entirely above the height of the net. Only one libero may be designated per game.

6-3-2 - The libero:

* When used, must be designated on the lineup sheet prior to each game.

* Must enter game after starting lineup has been checked

* May exercise one replacement per dead ball

* Must enter and exit game between the attack line and the baseline

* May be the captain

* May be used as an exceptional substitution for an injured player if no other legal substitutes are available.

* Shall not replace a disqualified teammate

* Shall not block or attempt a block

* Shall not serve

* Shall not set the ball using overhand finger action while in front of the attack line extended, for an attack above the height of the net

2005 Points of Emphasis

- Net serve signal
- Importance of warming up
- Use of the lineup card
- Change in signals for a down ball †

2005-06 Soccer Rules Revisions

4-2-1 (g): Modify to read: "knee braces with exposed metal. Any covering/sleeve made by the manufacturer may be worn."

5-2-2: Re-organize 5-2-2 d, e and f to read as follows: "conduct a pregame conference with each team's head coach and team captain(s) to 1) review pertinent rules; 2) conduct a coin toss at least five minutes before the scheduled starting time of the game...; 3) inquire of the head coach whether each of his/her players is properly equipped. Examine the uniform..." The new (e) would be: "address head coaches and players concerning good sportsmanship."

12-8-1 Penalty: Unsporting Conduct: An indirect free kick shall be awarded to the nonoffending team from the spot of the infraction, unless the match has been stopped for some other reason calling for a different restart, subject to 13-1-3 and 4.

12-8-2 Penalty: Yellow/red: An indirect free kick shall be awarded to the nonoffending team from the spot of the infraction, unless the match has been stopped for some other reason calling for a different restart, subject to 13-1-3 and 4.

12-8-3(a) Penalty: Violent Conduct: Direct or indirect free kick, depending on the circumstances, from the spot of the infraction, unless the match has been stopped for some other reason calling for a different restart, subject to 13-1-3 and 4.

12-8-3(b): Move taunting (12-8-2 [a]) and Note from Article 2, page 455, to Article 3.

12-8-3(b) Penalty: Serious Foul Play: Direct free kick from the spot of the infraction, unless the match has been stopped for some other reason calling for a different restart, subject to 13-1-3 and 4.

12-8-3(c) Penalty: Spitting: Direct/indirect free kick, depending on the circumstances, from the spot of the infraction, unless the match has been stopped for some other reason calling for a different restart, subject to 13-1-3 and 4.

12-8-2(d) Penalty: Language: An indirect free kick shall from the spot of the infraction, unless the match has been stopped for some other reason calling for a different restart, subject to 13-1-3 and 4.

Sample Tournament Progression: Change the order in Making the Call by the official to the following:

- Give a short, sharp blast of the whistle;
- Visually indicate signal for the foul;
- Visually indicate the direction and type of free kick (direct or indirect) and the spot of the throw-in.

Points of Emphasis

- Taunting
- Restart from the point of infraction

3. Legal equipment

4. Substitutions

5. Participant Conduct

6. Official, team and spectator areas

WIAA Adaptations to NFHS Rules

1-5-2 & 6-3-1: Scoretable. Schools shall provide a scorer and a scoreale for all varsity contests.

4-2-1 (f): Soft and yielding caps may be worn during inclement weather.

5-1-1 Note: Schools must use a single referee and two WIAA licensed assistant referees for all varsity duals (conference and nonconference).

7-1-3: Suspended Games. In the event a game must be suspended because conditions make it impossible to continue before one complete half has been played, the game will continue from that point unless both coaches agree to let the recorded score stand. If at least one half of the game has been completed, the game is an official game.

7-1-5: Mercy Rule. Following the completion of the first half, any time the score differential reaches 10 or more goals, the coaches may mutually agree to end the game.

7-3-1: Contests Ending in a Tie. Overtime shall not be played at the JV or freshman level. Penalty kicks could be used to determine which team would advance in a tournament bracket.

Regular Season - When the score is tied at the end of regulation time, the referee will instruct both teams to return to their respective team boxes. There will be a five minutes during which both teams may confer with their coaches and the head referee will instruct both teams as to proper procedure.

1. There shall be a maximum of two 10-minute overtime periods (Note: Sudden Victory): a) a coin toss shall be held as in Rule 5-2-2(e)(2); b) At the end of the first 10-minute overtime period, teams shall change ends.

2. If a tie still exists following the two overtime periods, the game will remain a tie.

WIAA Tournament Series - Follow the procedures outlined above with the following additions:

a) The head referee shall choose the goal at which all of the penalty kicks from the penalty line shall be taken; b) Each coach will select any five players, including the goalkeeper, on or off the field (except those who have been disqualified) to take the penalty kicks; c) A coin toss shall be held as in Rule 5-2-2(e). The team winning the toss shall have the choice of kicking first or second; d) Teams will alternate kickers. There is no follow-up on the kick; e) Following five kicks for each team, the team scoring on the greatest number of these kicks shall be declared the winner. †

NATIONAL FEDERATION (For Reference Purposes)

PLEASE CLIP AND PLACE ON THE INSIDE COVER OF YOUR RULES BOOK

Wisconsin Adaptations to National Federation Rules VOLLEYBALL 2005

Effective 2005

All conference varsity volleyball matches (dual, triangulars, and quadrangulars) will be rally score, three-out-of-five to 25 points, no cap. If a fifth and determining game is played it will be rally score to 15 points, no cap. The exception to this format could be invitational and conference tournaments.

Recommended formats for invitational tournaments could include:

- 1) Best five, rally score to 25, fifth game rally score to 15, with or without caps.
- 2) Best of three, rally score to 25, third game rally score to 15, with or without caps.

Note: The conference (if a conference meet) or the host school (if a nonconference meet) shall determine if exhibition games in either a two-out-of-three or a three-out-of-five game match will be played even though not necessary to determine the match winner.

Only matches played in a two-out-of-three or three-out-of-five format may be included for seeding purposes and season records.

It is recommended that subvarsity volleyball matches also use rally scoring. Conferences and schools may choose to use traditional side-out scoring if they feel it will enhance skill development.

Recommended rally scoring formats could include:

- 1) Best of five. If a fifth and deciding game is played it will be rally score to 15 points, no cap.
- 2) Three game match. All games rally score to 25 points.
- 3) Best of three. All games rally score to 25 points.

Experimental Rules for 2005

1) Wisconsin will use the Libero for regular season matches and WIAA tournament series.

2) When the ball is not in play the head coach may stand and approach the court briefly to instruct players on the court in a non-disruptive manner, provided they are positioned immediately in front of their bench seat and do not enter the court or substitution zone. Failure to comply will result in a card being issued (yellow or red) and loss of this privilege for the remainder of the match.

Games - In invitational tournaments and nonvarsity competition, the length and number of games per match may be modified (Rule 1-7-1 Note). Variations from 15a may not be included in seeding or season records.

Rule 4-1-5

The only allowed hair control devices shall be rubber bands, elastic bands, a scrunchie without adornment(s), a headband, prewrap, or a ribbon (maximum 2). Hair control devices must be made of soft material and no more than 2" wide.

Rule 4-2

Nonvarsity teams shall be allowed to wear old varsity uniforms which are now unapproved provided participant safety is not jeopardized.

Rule 5-3-1

Pregame Procedures. It is recommended for statewide consistency that the WIAA tournament prematch warm-up procedures be adopted and followed for all season play.

Prematch warm-ups shall consist of 20 minutes.

The clock must be stopped and the horn sounded after each of the below defined segments.

- (1) 6 minutes - both teams on the court doing ball drills, but no net play.
- (2) 6 minutes - home team on court alone.
- (3) 6 minutes - visiting team on court alone.
- (4) 2 minutes - both teams on the court serving.
- (5) National Anthem - teams lined up on the sideline in front of their bench.
- (6) 1 minute - team huddle in bench area.
- (7) Starters only report to baseline.
- (8) Introduction of starters from the baseline.
- (9) Teams will then follow the defined National Federation prematch protocol.
- (10) Allowed exceptions include: (a) The introduction procedure can be modified for special circumstances (parents night).
- (b) If two courts are available both can be used for warm-ups. The involved coaches should mutually agree on procedures for court usage. The visiting team, however, must be provided equal usage of main court.

INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION LIMITATIONS

Game officials are not responsible for monitoring and/or enforcing the rule related to maximum participation by students who participate on multiple-levels on the same day.

OFFICIALS

Rule 5-1-1

a. Two WIAA licensed officials (referee and umpire) are required for all interscholastic competition on the senior high varsity level.

b. Two WIAA licensed officials are recommended for all nonvarsity competition, but only one (referee) is required.

Rule 5-2-1

Officials Uniform. A white collared, polo-style knit shirt is required. Both officials must have a set of yellow and red cards

Rule 5-7

a. Line Judges - Two are required, with adults preferred, for all varsity competition. Host school and/or conference will decide on how these individuals will be provided (i.e., host school provides or both schools furnish one).

b. Line Judges are not required, but recommended for nonvarsity competition if two WIAA licensed officials are being used. †

Wisconsin Adaptations to National Federation Rules FOOTBALL 2005

The 10-yard line procedure, as outlined in the National Federation rule book, must be used to resolve all senior high contests (varsity, junior varsity, sophomore, and freshmen/sophomore) which are tied at the end of regulation play. (Note: There is no overtime provision for teams with only Grade 9 students.)

The following rule regarding the use of running time must be used: After the first half any time the score differential reaches 35 points or more, beginning with the ensuing kickoff the following changes, and only these changes, will be made regarding rules determining when the clock will and will not be stopped.

The clock will run continuously except for the following situations when it will be stopped:

- (1) Timeouts charged to a team.
- (2) After a score.
- (3) Intermission between 3rd and 4th quarters.
- (4) Extended injury time outs.
- (5) Any time officials determine it is necessary for safety reasons.

Note:

(a) Normal clock operating procedures resume when a team scores to make the differential less than 35 points.

(b) The use of this rule does not preclude the use of Rule 3-1-3 which reads:

"A period or periods may be shortened in any emergency by agreement of the opposing coaches and the referee. By mutual agreement of the opposing coaches and the referee any remaining periods may be shortened at any time or the game may be terminated."

REQUIRED NUMBER OF OFFICIALS

(1) Four WIAA licensed officials are required for all varsity interscholastic competition.

(2) Four WIAA licensed officials are recommended for all nonvarsity contests, but only three are required.

NOTE: Five WIAA licensed officials will be used in all playoff games.

STATE ASSOCIATION REGULATIONS

(1) It is the responsibility of the host school to have the playing field and immediate sidelines completely enclosed by permanent or temporary fencing, or by a rope, for purposes of crowd control.

(2) Nonvarsity teams shall be allowed to wear old varsity uniforms which are now unapproved provided participant safety is not jeopardized.

STATE ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a WIAA licensed official be used on the timepiece if the field clock is official.

TEAMS WITH ONLY GRADE 9 STUDENTS

(1) The maximum length of quarters is twelve minutes.

(2) Games must be terminated at the conclusion of regulation (four quarters) play. There is no over-time provision.

(3) Four WIAA licensed officials are recommended, only three are required. †

Wisconsin Adaptations to National Federation Rules SWIMMING & DIVING 2005-2006

a. Exhibition

(1) There must be prior written mutual agreement among the involved schools. This must be facilitated prior to the day of the meet.

(2) Officials should be informed that the meet will include exhibition performances and in what events. The notification should be prior to the day of the meet.

(3) The number of individual exhibition entries in an event should not exceed the maximum allowed for the meet. If a school is allowed three entries per individual event, the maximum allowed for exhibition is three.

(4) Exhibition performances should not adversely affect the length of the meet. (Rule 3-2-1-a).

b. For competing without submitting an entry card (sign-up) sheet, the competitor or relay team shall be disqualified from that event only. Other legally entered competitors or relay teams from that same school shall not be penalized (Rule 3-2 Pen.).

c. In dual meets, the entries for the varsity event become official and no changes will be allowed upon the start of the JV event which precedes it. Coaches and officials may elect to use another system if agreed to prior to the start of competition (Rule 3-2-3).

d. When a heat is missing a contestant, the meet referee will hold that heat until the situation can be resolved. The involved contestant must be charged with a false start for delay of the meet for that event, but shall be allowed further competition in the meet (Rule 3-2-4).

e. The Length of Events may be modified for nonvarsity competition and invitational meets (Rule 5-1-1).

f. In all meets (championship and nonchampionship) there must be dual confirmation of a false start by the referee and starter before a school swimmer or relay team is disqualified. (Rule 8-1-3 Penalty 2).

g. In all championship meets having at least three officials, there must be dual confirmation of relay take-offs before a school swimmer or relay team is disqualified. (Rule 4-6)

h. Diving Competition (Rule 9-1-1)

(1) Diving competition will be conducted on one meter boards only.

(2) If a host school cannot conduct diving competition because of water depth, the following options are available:

(a) With prior mutual consent, conduct diving at an alternate site and add diving points to total meet score.

(b) No diving competition – points are lost to the meet. Total team score from 11 swimming events only. Note: A break of at least 15 minutes, including at least 10 minutes in water, must be taken during the normal diving event unless there is mutual agreement of all involved schools to shorten.

(3) If a host school can conduct diving, but is competing with schools which do not sponsor diving because of illegal facilities, the conference (if a conference meet) or the meet contract (if a nonconference meet) shall determine if diving will be scored. If diving is not conducted, the length of the break needs to be determined.

(4) If a school, however, has a legal facility but is not sponsoring diving because of lack of a coach or athletes, diving must be conducted in meets with schools sponsoring diving and appropriate points for diving forfeited to opponent(s).

STATE ASSOCIATION REGULATIONS

a. Feet first entry shall be required every time an individual enters a swimming pool with the exception of supervised situations such as starting a race, practice starts, and practice dives.

b. All coaches shall review with their swimmers and parents the dangers associated with a head first entry into a swimming pool.

c. Prior to competition, warm-up procedures are required to have one-way sprint starts only. Swimmers start at one end and exit at the opposite end of the pool.

d. Prior to the visiting school beginning their warm-ups, there will be a meeting that includes an official (if available), head coaches from each team and the captains from each team to review the warm-up procedure, pool environment, water-depth at both ends, uniform rules, starting blocks, lane selection, emergency procedures, conference rule differences, lifeguard issues and other pertinent issues

e. During competition, athletes shall not perform the pike dive (scoop or hole in the water) forward start. The penalty for the first violation shall result in disqualification of the swimmer from that event. A second violation in the same meet shall result in the swimmer being disqualified from the remainder of the meet, but not the next meet. The swimmer is deemed to have violated this rule if he/she leaps higher into the air than would be the case in the traditional flat racing start and bends at the hips at the peak of the dive and enters the water with the body inclined at any angle greater than 45 degrees with relation to the surface of the water. Dual confirmation is not required as this will be considered an illegal start (violation) rather than a false start.

f. During competitive meets (swimming and diving) there shall be a lifeguard (minimum age of 16) on duty before the visiting team may enter the pool or diving well and until the last member of the visiting team leaves the pool/well. The lifeguard shall be someone who is not responsible for any other duties during this time frame.

g. Starting platforms shall be removed, covered, or otherwise rendered unusable for entries into water of any depth when there are no lifeguards on duty to supervise the proper use of the platforms.

h. Meet contracts shall specify depth of water in the starting end and height of starting blocks.

i. During championship meets, the pool shall be closed during the coaches meeting.

j. Schools shall be knowledgeable of the current state code regarding public swimming pools found in Chapter HFS 172 and available from their local county health department.

k. Number of Diving Entries

The maximum allowed number of divers in a dual meet is limited to the same number of entries allowed for swimming. In four-lane pools, maximum of eight (four varsity and four JV) divers for both teams with a maximum of six divers allowed if only one team sponsors diving. In a six-lane pool, maximum of 12 divers for both teams or nine divers for one team. In an eight-lane pool, a maximum of 16 divers for both teams or 12 divers for one team.

l. Meet Committee

(1) All championship meets should appoint a meet committee consisting of referee, starter, meet manager and two coaches, not from the same school or host school.

(2) Their responsibilities are to rule on situations not covered by rules.

(3) Their jurisdiction does not extend to questions arising out of the actual conduct of competition.

(4) Responsibility for enforcing and interpreting rules governing conduct of competition rests with the meet referee. †

NATIONAL FEDERATION (For Reference Purposes)

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Wisconsin Adaptations to National Federation Rules CROSS COUNTRY 2005

Rule 9-1-1 The maximum length of a course is 5000 meters for boys and 4000 meters for girls.
Note: Schools hosting meets may experiment with the girls race at 5000 meters provided WIAA approval has been obtained.

Rule 9-3-3 The following starting mechanics and techniques (season and WIAA tournament series) must be used at all meets:

Starters should not give instructions nor answer questions after the three-minute countdown. The information given over the public address system must be:

- 15 minutes to the start of the race
- 10 minutes to the start of the race
- 5 minutes to the start of the race

3 minutes to the start of the race – **All runners must have reported to the Clerk of Course**

2 minutes to the start of the race - **Runners remove sweats, coaches vacate area**

1 minute to the start of the race - **All runners must be positioned, and remain, behind the starting line**

- 30 seconds to the start of the race
- 15 seconds to the start of the race
- 10 seconds countdown to 5 seconds

The **starter** will fire the gun when all runners are **"Motionless and Set."**

If a public address system is available, the entire countdown to 5 seconds is done by the announcer. The starter will be responsible only for firing the gun when all runners are motionless and set.

Rule 9-5-1 Uniforms/Equipment: (1) Headwear - Only headbands and knit caps which are unadorned except for school name, school nickname, or school mascots are legal. (2) A single manufacturer's logo/trademark no more than 2 1/4 square inches with no dimension more than 2 1/4 inches is permissible. (3) Visible Apparel - School name, school nickname, or school mascot are legal on the collar of a turtleneck shirt. (4) The identical uniform rule applies to all varsity and non-varsity teams. (5) Individuals/teams competing in illegal uniforms/equipment as defined by the National Federation Track & Field and Cross Country Rules Book will be disqualified. The disqualification may occur during or after the race.

Rule 9-5-3 Spikes, if allowed, may NOT be longer than 1/2 inch.

Rule 9-6-3 (1) The use of measuring wheels on visiting courses must be used for coaching purposes only. If used to question or challenge the length of the course the coach shall be charged with "Unsportsmanlike Conduct."

(2) Any runner, coach, or team personnel who is observed tampering with a flag on the course anytime during pre-meet warm-ups, competition, or post-meet activities shall be charged with "Unsportsmanlike Conduct."

(3) Any runner who has not reported to the Clerk of Course prior to the three minute race countdown shall be charged with "Unacceptable Conduct."

OFFICIALS UNIFORM/EQUIPMENT

The required officials uniform/equipment is:

- (1) Shirt - Black and white striped.
- (2) Slacks/shorts - Black.
- (3) Shoes/laces/socks/belt - Black or white.
- (4) A .32 caliber starting gun and shells.
- (5) Ear plugs and whistle on a lanyard.
- (6) A bright colored sleeve to wear on the forearm used to shoot the gun. †

Wisconsin Adaptations to National Federation Rules SOCCER 2005-06

Rule 1-5-2 & 6-3-1 Scoretable

Schools shall provide a scorer and scoretable for all varsity contests.

Rule 4-2-1f Soft and yielding caps may be worn during inclement weather.

Rule 5-1-1 Note Schools must use a single referee and two WIAA licensed assistant referees for all varsity duals (conference and nonconference).

Rule 7-1-3 Suspended Games

In the event a game must be suspended because conditions make it impossible to continue before one complete half has been played, the game will continue from that point unless both coaches agree to let the recorded score stand. If at least one half of the game has been completed, the game is an official game.

Rule 7-1-5 Mercy Rule

Following the completion of the first half, any time the score differential reaches ten or more goals, the coaches may mutually agree to end the game.

Rule 7-3-1 Contests Ending in a Tie

Overtime shall not be played at the JV or freshmen level. Penalty kicks could be used to determine which team would advance in a tournament bracket.

Regular Season - When the score is tied at the end of regulation time, the referee will instruct both teams to return to their respective team boxes. There will be 5 minutes during which both teams may confer with their coaches and the head referee will instruct both teams as to proper procedure.

1. There shall be a maximum of two 10-minute overtime periods (Note: Sudden Victory):
 - a. A coin toss shall be held as in Rule 5-2-2(e)(2).
 - b. At the end of the first 10-minute overtime period, teams shall change ends. There shall be a two-minute interval between periods.
 2. If a tie still exists following the two overtime periods, the game will remain a tie.
- WIAA Tournament Series - Follow the procedures outlined above with the following additions:
1. The head referee shall choose the goal at which all of the penalty kicks from the penalty line shall be taken.
 2. Each coach will select any five players, including the goalkeeper, on or off the field (except those who may have been disqualified) to take the penalty kicks.
 3. A coin toss shall be held as in Rule 5-2-2(e). The team winning the toss shall have the choice of kicking first or second.
 4. Teams will alternate kickers. There is no follow-up on the kick.
 5. Following five kicks for each team, the team scoring on the greatest number of these kicks shall be declared the winner.
 6. Add one goal to the winning team score and credit the team with a victory.
 7. If the score remains tied after each team has had five penalty kicks:
 - a. Each coach will select five different players than the first five who already have kicked to take the kicks in a sudden victory situation, wherein if one team scores and the other team does not score, the game is ended without more kicks being taken.
 - b. If the score remains tied, continue the sudden victory kicks with the coach selecting any five players to take the next set of alternating penalty kicks. If a tie still remains, repeat 7a.

Rule 12-8 Misconduct

1. Yellow cards received must be counted. Once a player has accumulated five yellow cards during the regular season, they are suspended for the next game. Three more yellow cards, they are suspended for two games. At the start of the WIAA tournament series, a player will start with a clean slate if they have accumulated less than five yellow cards during the regular season, otherwise their yellow card count continues. During the WIAA tournament series, once a player accumulates three yellow cards, they are suspended for the next game; three more yellows, suspended for two games, etc. Any yellow cards received by the coach will count toward the 24 card total.

2. If a player receives a red card or a second yellow card resulting in disqualification, that individual is suspended for the next scheduled game. These are minimum penalties. All red cards must be reported to the appropriate head coach and to the WIAA.

Note: Any team whose players, during the regular season, collectively receive a total of 24 or more yellow cards (including all second yellow/red cards) will be prohibited from participating in the WIAA State Tournament series.

STATE ASSOCIATION REGULATIONS

Officials will be required to submit a game report to the WIAA following the completion of any level dual or multischool tournament if any red cards are issued.

STATE ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that when a field clock is used, the clock shall be counted up from 0:00 to 40:00. †

Golf Interpretations from the Sport Meetings

QUESTION: During JV meets, how do we designate the one coach that will be allowed to coach on the course?

INTERPRETATION: Prior to the start of each JV match, coaches need to identify the contracted coach who will be instructing/coaching during that meet for each team. Coaching/instruction can only come from that one designated coach and that coach must be under contract with the school district of that team.

QUESTION: Can a golfer actually declare a ball to be lost?

INTERPRETATION: In accordance with USGA Definitions, Lost Ball, c., A ball is deemed "lost" if: The player has made a stroke at a provisional ball from the place where the original ball is likely to be or from a point nearer the hole than that place. If a golfer does not indicate a ball is a "provisional" ball when playing a second ball from the same location because the first shot is likely lost, the action of playing the second ball does mean that the first ball can no longer be played and is considered to be "lost."

QUESTION: Isn't the signing of the scorecard the official point where all situations

have to be finalized and all questions/concerns decided?

INTERPRETATION: In accordance with USGA Rule 6-6b--In stroke play, the signing of a scorecard means the player takes responsibility for all of the scores on each hole during his/her round of play and settles any doubtful points with the Committee. Providing opponents and coaches an opportunity to review these scores must be part of the scoring process. If any problems or questions develop from this review, they must be resolved prior to the announcing of the results of the meet. Once results are posted/announced, the meet is now concluded and no further issues can be resolved.

QUESTION: How do we handle a situation where a parent tells a player the club he/she should use?

INTERPRETATION: Whenever a parent and/or a spectator provides advice to a golfer during a meet, the golfer is in violation of WIAA Adaptations to USGA Rules, f., resulting in a two-stroke penalty for the first offense and disqualification for a second offense. All competitors of the group need to be interviewed along with the coaches. Spectators may be

interviewed if necessary.

QUESTION: What happens when a player lies when asked about a scoring situation or a violation of the rules of golf?

INTERPRETATION: A player must not give wrong information to his/her opponent. When a player is accused of giving wrong information, the committee needs to investigate to the best of their ability and resolve the rule violation. Any and all witnesses to the situation should be interviewed with coaches and members of that group being interviewed first. Spectators can be interviewed if necessary.

Players providing inaccurate information normally leads to a scoring violation resulting in disqualification.

QUESTION: How do you handle a scoring situation when a threesome disagrees with the score of one of the competitors?

INTERPRETATION: See the interpretation found above.

QUESTION: Are grass clippings found around some bushes a condition a golfer can gain relief from?

INTERPRETATION: USGA Definitions, Ground Under Repair, Note 1: Grass cuttings and other material left on the course that have been abandoned and

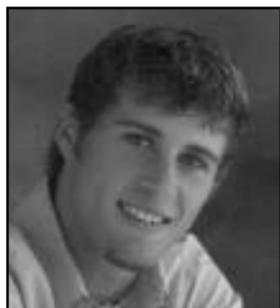
are not intended to be removed are not ground under repair unless so marked.

QUESTION: Can/Should you still use the clubhead when moving a ball under the new USGA/WIAA Lift, Clean and Replace regulations?

INTERPRETATION: No, the new USGA and WIAA language does not allow players to use the clubhead any longer to move the ball when the local committee determines temporary conditions interfere with proper playing of the game.

QUESTION: How far can a ball be moved when lift, clean and replace regulations are allowed by the committee?

INTERPRETATION: The local committee upon determining that lift, clean and replace regulations will be used due to temporary conditions of the course should also determine the parameters of how far a player will be allowed to "replace" his/her ball (e.g., six inches, one club-length, etc.). The player must then mark his/her ball and the replace the ball on a spot within the determined area and not nearer the hole than where it originally lay. Balls in a hazard or on a putting green are not included in this regulation. †



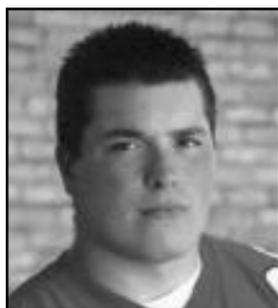
Andrew (A.J.) Phillips
Ashwaubenon H.S.



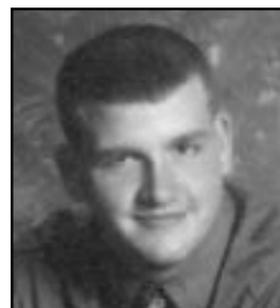
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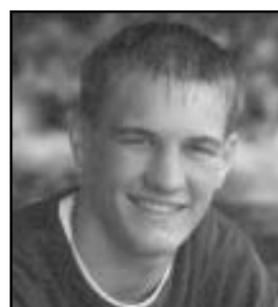
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Soccer



Deb Hauser

2005 NFHS Soccer Rules Interpretations

SITUATION 1: If a game is terminated by the referee due to fighting, regardless of the score at the time, does the official have the authority to declare a winner?

RULING: No. The matter must be reported to the state association, which will declare a winner. (7-1-3)

SITUATION 2: May the head coach send an assistant coach to the pregame conference with the head referee and captains to review pertinent rules, conduct the coin toss and verify that players are properly equipped?

RULING: No. The NFHS Soccer Rules Committee now requires that the head coach attend this meeting and is not permitted to send an assistant coach. (5-2-2)

SITUATION 3: A player has a knee brace. She has a signed note from her orthopedic surgeon and a note from her athletic director. May the referee determine that the knee brace is dangerous and not allow her to play even though the girl was allowed to play last weekend wearing the same brace?

RULING: Yes. The referee has the authority to determine whether equipment is dangerous or confusing. (5-2-2d 3)

SITUATION 4: Many school districts are building multi-use, artificial turf facilities primarily for soccer, football and track. May soccer goals be placed on the end line of the football field even if they are not two yards in front of the football goal posts?

RULING: No. COMMENT: Rule 1-4-1 states that "portable goals...if used on football fields should be anchored at least 2 yards in front of the existing football goal posts."

SITUATION 5: Can a team substitute an unlimited number of players from the bench after a caution, b) an injured player who is required to leave the field of play or c) after a goal is scored?

RULING: In a) and b), a team may not substitute an unlimited number of players from the bench but may substitute for the cautioned/ injured player. In c), either team may substitute an unlimited number of players. (3-3-1, 3-3-2)

SITUATION 6: Under NFHS rules, must the player actually touch the ball to be judged offside for "interfering with play?"

RULING: No. COMMENT: Although other rules bodies may interpret this way, the high school game does not require that the player touch the ball in this situation. (11-1-3; Diagrams 8, 12, 13)

SITUATION 7: Both teams have players checked in at the scorer's table prior to a dead-ball substitution opportunity (injured player). Once the dead-ball substitution opportunity occurs and the referee beckons the players onto the field, must these players enter the field of play?

RULING: Yes. (3-4-1a)

SITUATION 8: Are prescriptive sunglasses legal for play?

RULING: Yes. (4-2-1)

SITUATION 9: May a team use a navy-and-white striped jersey as both home and away uniforms?

RULING: No. COMMENT: There is no predominant color, and the home jersey must be light and away jerseys dark. (4-1-1)

SITUATION 10: Are sounding devices by spectators illegal?

RULING: No, however, most state associations have regulations for tournament play that prohibit specific types of noise makers.

COMMENT: If the sounding device is causing confusion on the field among officials or players, the official(s) has the authority to suspend play or terminate the game under 5-3-2g.

SITUATION 11: May player benches, scorer's tables, fencing, bleachers or any objects be placed within 10 feet of the touch line or goal line?

RULING: It is recommended that a 10-foot minimum boundary exist between the playing field and any object. (Soccer Field Diagram)

SITUATION 12: May a soccer game be played on a football field where all markings are in white?

RULING: Yes, however, the NFHS recommends that the soccer markings contrast in color to the football markings. (1-2-1)

SITUATION 13: Can schools purchase nets with the name or mascot of the school stenciled on it?

RULING: Yes. (1-4-2)

SITUATION 14: Neither team has substitutes at the scorer's table when a player becomes injured. Can either team substitute an unlimited number of players?

RULING: No, however, the injured player may be substituted for from the bench. (3-3-2b)

SITUATION 15: Can schools put players' names on the backs of their jerseys?

RULING: Yes, as long as the name doesn't obstruct the player's number. (4-1-1j)

SITUATION 16: May players other than the goalkeeper wear gloves?

RULING: Yes, however, if in the opinion of the referees gloves are dangerous or confusing, they are illegal. (4-2-1)

SITUATION 17: Are warm-ups with multiple logos permitted to be worn by bench players or coaches?

RULING: Yes. (4-1-1)

SITUATION 18: If a player is wearing shinguards no less than 2 inches above the ankle, are they legal even though the shinguard covers only half the shin?

RULING: No. COMMENT: Shinguards must also be age- and size-appropriate and provide adequate protection. (4-1-1)

SITUATION 19: Are nose guards designed to protect a broken nose legal?

RULING: No. (4-2-1)

SITUATION 20: Is it legal to wear a guard over eye glasses?

RULING: No. (4-2-1)

SITUATION 21: Are padded headbands made of soft material legal for field players?

RULING: Yes, as long as the product does not contain any hard or unyielding material. (4-2-3)

SITUATION 22: Are officials mandated by rule to use the official NFHS Soccer Signals in a contest?

RULING: Yes. (5-3-1b)

SITUATION 23: Is it permissible for officials to wear a shirt with the USSF logo on it?

RULING: Yes, if permitted by the state association. (5-1-3)

SITUATION 24: Is it mandatory for the head referee to address coaches and players prior to the game about good sportsmanship?

RULING: Yes. COMMENT: The NFHS has instituted this practice in all sports. (5-2-2). †

Charging the Goalkeeper

There are four issues that an official should be concerned with when judging if the goalkeeper has possession.

1. Possession only requires that the goalkeeper have as little as one finger on the ball.

2. If the goalkeeper has possession of the ball inside the penalty area (with hands) under no circumstances may he/she be charged. If it is violent/flagrant and intentional, then it is an automatic RED CARD and a Direct Free Kick.

3. If an attacker deviates his/her run and gives the goalkeeper a little bump - not violent/flagrant but clearly intentional (ie deviates path of run to make contact with goalkeeper) to get in the keeper's head (AND THIS IS THE MOST COMMON, especially on the boys side) - then a YELLOW CARD is in order and a Direct Free Kick should be awarded or charging. This could also be sold as unsporting behavior and an Indirect Free Kick with a Yellow Card. The result is essentially the same either way.

4. If the goalkeeper has possession and an

opponent kicks or attempts to kick the ball, then this is dangerous play - not charging. Indirect Free Kick.

What becomes more difficult is when there is a challenge in the air for a 50/50 ball. Try to look at a number of factors:

1. Did both players jump straight up? If so no problem.

2. Did BOTH players jump into each other with eyes on the ball. If so this is a fair challenge.

3. Did the goalkeeper go straight up and get hit by an attacker jumping at an angle? If so, this is at least careless (jumping at an opponent and a Direct Free Kick). If the attacker made no attempt to look at the ball, then his/her play is reckless and deserves a Yellow Card. If the attacker kills the goalkeeper then that is excessive force and he/she is gone. The reverse can be true for the goalkeeper fouling an attacker - and this is often overlooked. The goalkeeper can be guilty of fouling an attacker and the consequences are severe - Penalty Kick. †

Officiating Offside in Soccer

There are four ingredients to a player being penalized for offside:

1. Being in an offside position.
2. The ball being played by a teammate.
3. Apparently taking advantage of it.
4. Nothing nullifying the offside.

The problem is that the first two are determined at once, while the latter two can take several seconds to unfold. That means your attention has to span time, rather than just observe the instant as with most other calls.

Being in an offside position is the simple combination of the following:

a. Being in the attacking half of the field. (Actually outside the defensive half: a player on the halfway line is never offside.)

b. Being ahead of the ball.

c. Being ahead of all or all but one defender, usually the keeper. Being "ahead" means merely that the attacker's body mass (excluding arms) is noticeably closer than the defender's to the goal line. Give them an inch or two. The accepted version on this is torso's lined up. When in doubt, keep the flag down.

Offside is judged at any attacker contact. Such contact can be a forward pass, a back pass that deflects, or even a nick off a teammate.

Note that the first teammate to touch the ball from a throw-in, goal kick, or corner kick is exempted from the offside offense. There is no exemption on direct or indirect kicks.

It is very important to note the offside position of the player(s) each time the ball is touched. A lot of running around can happen once the ball is in motion, and you have to remember who was onside and who was offside as of the last contact.

Next the offside player must get involved in the play. Usually that means

- a. receiving the pass, or
- b. tangling up with an opponent who is trying to do the same.

But there's an oddball case called:

c. "gaining an advantage." This always means the ball bounces off the keeper or goalpost and the offside player collects it.

It can take a moment before it is clear the player is going for the ball, and in the meantime other factors can nullify his being offside:

- a. The ball goes out of bounds.
- b. A defender gains control of the ball.
- c. Another attacker touches the ball.

In the last case, a new opportunity to judge offside begins.

A player who knows he's offside but doesn't want to ruin his teammates' play will sometimes make a deliberate move to indicate he is not involved in the play: standing still, or even stepping over the touch or goal line.

Mechanics

Calling offside falls on the shoulders of the AR. It is his most difficult and 2nd most important job (after watching the ball roll over the line). You'll need to take over some or all of his job if you have no AR, have one who's inexperienced, or just have a club linesman. I'll handle that in a moment.

On any forward kick, especially long ones, and generally periodically, and certainly after a goal has been apparently scored, look over to the AR in the defending end. If he is standing there with his flag straight up, he's signaling offside, and the defenders are awarded an indirect kick.

Blow your whistle and put your arm straight up to reflect the AR's call. Now note that the AR points his flag across the field either up 30 degrees, level, or down 30 degrees to indicate whether the offside player was on the far, middle, or near side of the field.

Point with one hand to the spot where the kick should take place -- level with the AR and on either the far, middle, or near side -- and point with the other hand up in the direction of the kick. Once you're convinced players know what's up, prepare for the indirect kick (described above).

Mechanics for the AR

As the AR you run along the touchline, between the halfway line and the goal line, keeping level with the 2nd-to-last-defender (which can sometimes be the goalkeeper) or the ball, whichever is closer to the goal line.

You need to share your attention between the second-to-last-defender and the actual play, which is very challenging. If there is a large separation between the 2nd-to-last-defender and the attackers, you can afford to be lax. But when they are close you need to be snappy -- shuffling sideways, walking, and sprinting as needed to stay exactly level.

Timing is critical. The instant before a pass is made you should be looking at the play. The instant of the pass you should be looking at the defender and listening for the pass. That is when you judge who (if anyone) is offside.

Now comes the hard part, because you have to

wait a few seconds to see if your offside candidates get involved, yet still be prepared to judge a new offside situation should a non-offside attacker touch the ball. That means sprinting down the line to stay level with the ball while still watching the play.

If your offside candidates get involved, you stand still and put the flag straight up (with a whapping sound if you can muster it) and wait for the center referee to notice you. When he blows the whistle you point the flag across the field either up 30 degrees, level, or down 30 degrees, to indicate whether the offending player was on the far side, middle, or close side of the field.

(Some referees signal offside before evidence of involvement. But having a "slow flag" -- waiting for involvement -- is proper.) Better to be slow and right than early and wrong.

There are two cases where your call doesn't count, and don't get too worried about either:

a. The center referee waves your flag down, usually to indicate he believes he has a case for lack of involvement by the offending player. This rarely happens, unless as the center referee you are 100% sure and this is difficult because the center referee is almost never in a better position to judge active involvement. Could also be waved down if infraction is close to or in the penalty area and it is, therefore, more advantageous to allow the keeper to punt the ball as opposed to an indirect free kick (playing advantage).

b. The center referee doesn't notice you, and the defenders gain possession of the ball. This falls under the heading "all's well that ends well," even though technically the defenders deserved an indirect kick.

Otherwise, as long as the attackers still have the ball, and especially if they score, you just stand there with your flag up until the center referee notices. Don't worry -- the sidelines will be screaming "offside!" at the center referee by this time.

Common Offside Scenarios

Lazy return. After a failed attack, attackers make a slow return towards the halfway line -- slower than the defenders. Next comes the turn-about and the ball comes sailing over the defenders to the offside players. Unless they clearly indicate their lack of involvement, call offside.

Lined up at the halfway line. While play is deep in one end, the idle forwards hang around the halfway line, often meandering around the defenders. Call offside if they are offside at the moment the ball is played.

Free kick within shooting distance of the goal. Similar to the halfway line scenario: defenders and attackers all in a line, attackers waiting for the kick before rushing past the defenders. Call offside if they rush early.

Corner kick. The first player receiving the ball from a corner kick is always onside, but if he passes it back to the kicker still near the corner, there's a good chance it's offside but not when defenders are standing on the posts, etc.

Lone drive. One or more players are offside, but the player with the ball makes a lone drive towards the goal. No call. The offside players can even drive alongside him, as long as they don't interfere with an opponent trying to get to the ball.

Trap. While play is deep in one end, idle forwards and defenders mill around each other. Just when the defenders think the ball is likely to come their way, they take a step to leave the attackers offside. Call it if their timing is right. If you look for it, you'll figure out quickly if a team is using this tactic. If so, they have confidence you can do your job!

Off the keeper. A solo drive (or hard kick emerging from a tangle in front of the goal) can result in the ball bouncing off the keeper or the post right to an opportunistic, offside attacker. Call it.

In the air. A long, high ball gives an offside attacker time to move back onside, but if he is the first to play the ball, call it. A long ball can also give an onside attacker time to put serious distance between him and the defenders, prompting the sidelines to scream "offside." Don't believe them.

Incidental contact after attacker's control The keeper punts a long ball and a teammate moves offside to receive it, but before he receives it another teammate touches the ball. Offside. The offside window opens with the attackers' control of the ball, but is judged with every attacker contact. Similarly, a throw-in goes to an offside teammate, but first nicks another teammate. Offside because of the contact.

Incidental contact after defenders's control A defender tries to clear the ball but it deflects off an attacker to another, offside attacker. Not offside, because the offside window only opens with the attackers' control of the ball. The whole idea of incidental contact is irrelevant if we stay focused on the concept of when the ball is played or touched. †

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Publisher: Douglas Chickering, Executive Director

Telephone (715) 344-8580

email < info@wiaawi.org >

Editor: Todd Clark, Communications Director

FAX (715) 344-4241

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JEFFREY SITZ, Wisconsin Lutheran, Wisconsin Athletic Directors Association Liaison

KEN COLE, Wisconsin Association of School Boards Liaison

EDITORIAL

We the MEMBERSHIP

Fall sports programs are already in swing, and another new school year is almost upon us. What a great time of the year. Revitalized from summer activities, the new school year brings a renewed outlook and enthusiasm.

It is also a time when communities around the state begin redirecting their focus to interscholastic activities, which provides a golden opportunity to clarify what the WIAA is all about and how it administers high school sports.

So often, we hear comments like "The WIAA did this, or the WIAA won't allow that." What we as a membership need to continually emphasize is what the WIAA actually represents and how it functions. It may be safe to assume that a majority of the public, and even some coaches, administrators and students in member schools are unaware of how the WIAA serves the membership.

It may also be safe to assume many believe the WIAA is a small group of individuals making decisions for the mass membership. This perception is not uncommon in organizations, but nonetheless, a bit misguided or misunderstood.

Perhaps the most effective method to begin changing this perception is how the membership itself identifies the WIAA. By communicating just the WIAA acronym when identifying the Association, we perpetuate that misperception, creating the disconnect between "them" and "us."

The WIAA is a voluntary, unincorporated and nonprofit organization made up of 504 high schools and many other junior high and middle schools; therefore, the WIAA is actually a reflection of those member schools and all the individuals and programs representing those member schools.

In the future, referring to the Association as the "membership" instead of simply the "WIAA" would go a long way to educate those not familiar with how the Association serves its members.

As a membership-governed Association, a representative committee structure is used to create and modify the rules and policies of the organization. Each of the seven geographic Board of Control districts have

representation at a number of levels throughout the committee structure. In addition, it's the entire membership that votes to create, modify or delete any rule in the Constitution, Bylaws and Rules of Eligibility.

As members, schools agree to conduct their athletic programs under the Constitution, Bylaws and Rules of Eligibility as set forth by the membership and agree to abide by the decisions and interpretations of the Board of Control and Executive Staff.

To make a long explanation short. All members have an equal voice in determining what the rules are and how they will be interpreted.

Simple isn't it? The difficult part is conveying this to coaches, administrators, Boards of Education, parents, media and the public. We begin this campaign of enlightenment by encouraging our membership to call it what it is, "the WIAA membership." Wouldn't that be a better, more accurate description of the Association? And, one which will assist others in their understanding?

Communication with the constituency plays such an important role in the Association's democratic process, not only from member schools to their representatives on the various committees but also directly to and from the Executive Staff.

The early fall provides the membership with the opportunity to renew their role in shaping and directing our Association through the annual Area Meetings. The Executive Staff schedules a meeting within each of the seven districts to present important topics of interest, respond to any questions and be made aware of any concerns raised by the membership.

Predetermined agenda items for this fall's meetings include new sports considerations, conference affiliations, recent Constitutional changes, public-nonpublic school issues, ticket prices and additional games.

Working together, we can create a greater, more accurate awareness of the what the WIAA membership is and how it operates.*



Keep These Dates in Mind

August 23	..... Earliest Date for First Girls Volleyball Match
	..... Earliest Date for First Cross Country Meet
	..... Earliest Date for First Boys Soccer Game
August 25	..... Earliest Date for First Football Game
August 30	..... Earliest Date for First Boys Volleyball Match
September 5	..... Labor Day
September 7	..... Coaches Meeting – Track & Field (Stevens Point)
September 9	..... Board of Control Meeting (Stevens Point)
September 13	..... Area Meeting – Rice Lake
September 14	..... Area Meeting – Black River Falls
	..... Coaches Meetings – Baseball & Softball (Stevens Point)
September 20	..... Area Meeting – Antigo
September 27	..... Area Meeting – Barneveld
September 28	..... Area Meeting – Appleton
	..... Middle Level Council Meeting
September 28-29	..... Girls Golf Regionals
October 3	..... Sports Advisory Committee Meeting (Stevens Point)
October 3-4	..... Girls Tennis Subsectionals
October 4	..... Area Meeting – Watertown
October 4-5	..... Girls Golf Sectionals
	..... Rosh Hashanah
October 5	..... Area Meeting – West Allis
October 6	..... Girls Tennis Sectionals
October 10-11	..... State Girls Golf Tournament (University Ridge – Madison)
October 13	..... Yom Kippur
October 13-14	..... Advisory Council Meeting (Stevens Point)
October 13-14-15	..... State Girls Individual Tennis Tournament (Madison)
October 14	..... Deadline for Paying Membership Dues
	..... Board of Control Meeting (Stevens Point)
	..... Deadline for Football Playoff Site Listing
October 17	..... Earliest Date for Skinfold Measurements (Wrestling)
October 18, 20 & 22	..... Boys Soccer Regionals
October 18, 21 & 22	..... Girls Volleyball Regionals
October 20	..... Latest Day for Last Football Game (Playoff Teams)
October 21-22	..... Cross Country Sectionals
	..... State Girls Team Tennis Tournament (Madison)
October 25	..... Level 1 Football
October 26	..... Coaches Meeting – Golf (Stevens Point)
October 27 & 29	..... Boys Soccer Sectionals
	..... Girls Volleyball Sectionals
October 28	..... Boys Volleyball Regionals
October 29	..... State Cross Country Meet (Wisconsin Rapids)
	..... Level 2 Football

Test Dates

Students participating in interscholastic sports often find conflicts between these events and college test dates.

Listed below are the 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 dates for ACT.

ACT - 2005-2006

Test Date*	Regular Registration Postmark Deadline (regular fee)	Late Registration Postmark Deadline (additional fee required)
September 24, 2005***	August 19, 2005	September 2, 2005
October 22, 2005	September 16, 2005	September 30, 2005
December 10, 2005	November 4, 2005	November 17, 2005
February 11, 2006	January 6, 2006	January 20, 2006
April 8, 2006	March 3, 2006	March 17, 2006
June 10, 2006	May 5, 2006	May 19, 2006

ACT - 2006-2007

Test Date*	Regular Registration Postmark Deadline (regular fee)	Late Registration Postmark Deadline (additional fee required)
September 16, 2006***	August 18, 2006	August 25, 2006
October 28, 2006	September 22, 2006	October 6, 2006
December 9, 2006	November 3, 2006	November 16, 2006
February 10, 2007	January 5, 2007	January 19, 2007
April 14, 2007	March 9, 2007	March 23, 2007
June 9, 2007	May 4, 2007	May 18, 2007

*Due to the special requirements of legislation in effect in New York, a February 2006 test is not scheduled in that state. This test date restriction may continue for the 2006-2007 testing year.

***The September 24, 2005 and September 16, 2006, test dates are available ONLY in Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and Washington. †